The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon's Dynasty Indorsed in the Recent French Vote.

A Majority of Five Millions in Favor of His Government.

Excitement in Paris and a Fight at a Barricade.

A British Opinion of the Cuban Insurrection.

Execution of Another Party of Cuban Officers.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

The Vote of Sunday in France—Five Million Majority for the Affirmative—Probable Resignation of the Ministry—Barricades—The Troops Firing on their Defenders.

PARIS, May 9.—The following is the result of the voting, as far as received up to 5 o'clock this morning:

Yes	2,000,000
No	705,150

The vote cast by the navy is all in, except that of two ports. The result shows 13,480 yeas and 3,970 nays.

Paris is tranquil. The *Opinion Nationale* notes the extreme quiet, even solemnity, of the voting yesterday throughout the Empire. The general result is estimated as follows:

Yes	6,500,000
No	1,500,000

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

PARIS, May 9—Noon.—Full returns have not yet been received, but enough is known to make certain that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority. Up to this hour the figures stand as follows:

Yes, (about)	6,400,000
No, (about)	1,240,000

THE VOTE OF THE ARMY.

The city is still tranquil. The morning journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday, and comment particularly on the vote of the army. The vote of the Seventh Battalion of Chasseurs was about evenly divided. At the Barracks Eugene the result showed 1,600 yes and 1,121 no. Twenty of the Cent Gardes voted no. Only fifteen of the Garde de Paris voted no. It is reported that two of the regiments at Vincennes refused to vote at all. It is computed that the soldiers in Paris voted about as follows:

Yes	38,000
No	5,000

THE LATEST RETURNS.

PARIS, May 9—6 o'clock P. M.—The returns received to this hour foot up:

Yes	7,120,380
No	1,485,944

The vote of the army, as far as known, stands:

Yes	219,300
No	36,000

It is estimated that, without counting the votes of the *arrondissements*, the army, the navy and Algeria, the Government will have a majority of over five millions. The excitement has been intense all day, but there has been no disturbance whatever. The military precautions are continued.

THE MINISTRY.

A council of Ministers was held today, at which the Emperor presided. It is reported, as the result of the Council's deliberations, that the Ministers will tender their resignations to-morrow, and M. OLLIVIER will be charged by the Emperor with the formation of a new Cabinet. The Emperor has complimented the Prefect of Police for his success in maintaining public order....VICTOR HUGO has been cited to appear before the tribunal for an article in the *Rappel* exciting hatred and contempt for the Government.

LONDON, May 9.—The result of the *plebiscitum* is accepted by the Press here as a foregone conclusion, from the Imperial arrangements previously made.

FORMER VOTES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—The following are the number of votes given on the various appeals to the people by means of a *plebiscite*:

	For.	Against.
Constitution of 1793, (Republic)	1,801,918	11,610
Constitution of the Year III., (Republic)	1,057,390	49,978
Constitution of the Year VIII., (Consulate)	3,011,000	1,562
Senatus Consultum of the Year X., (Consulate for life)	3,568,185	9,074
Senatus Consultum of the Year XIII., (Empire)	3,521,675	2,579
Acte Additionnel, 1815	1,300,000	4,206
Plebiscite of 1851	7,481,231	647,292
Senatus Consultum of 1852, (Empire)	7,824,189	253,145

Barricade Fighting in Paris—The Defenders Fired on by the Troops.

PARIS, May 9—Midnight.—This evening barricades were thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple. They were quickly carried by the troops, who, it is reported, fired on their defenders. The other quarters of Paris remain tranquil.

EUROPE.

Mr. Bright—Marriage in High Life—The American Tariff and the British Iron Regions—Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, May 9.—The *News* today authoritatively contradicts the rumors of JOHN BRIGHT'S contemplated resignation from the Cabinet....The *Morning Post* today announces the betrothal of Lord DERBY and the Marchioness of SALISBURY.... The anticipated reduction of the duties on iron by the United States causes great activity in the iron regions of Wales....In the House of Lords tonight, Earl GRANVILLE said no further news had been received from Canada concerning the Red River affair. The Naturalization bill was taken up. The amendments of the Commons were concurred in, and the bill was passed. The House adjourned....The House of Commons Committee resumed the consideration of the Irish Land bill. The discussion had to do mainly with technical and legal points, and was of little interest. The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved for leave to introduce a bill amending the laws relative to Parliamentary elections. The Marquis of HARTINGTON examined and refuted the objections to secret voting, and explained the Government's plan, which is as follows: The returning officer shall supply a ticket corresponding in number with counterfoils, to the voter. The latter is to secretly write the number and the name of his candidate, and deposit the same in the ballot-box. These ballots at the termination of the polling, the officer shall open, and count in the presence of the candidates, then seal the tickets and counterfoils separately and return them to the clerk of the Crown. Other stringent provisions are also made against bribery. Mr. FAWCETT rebuked the Government for its tardiness in bringing in the bill. Mr. GLADSTONE replied and the bill then had its first reading. The House adjourned.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Prince d'Arensburg—Infallibility—American Bonds in Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—One CHISCKOW, a laborer, has been arrested, charged with the murder of the Prince D'ARENSBURG. This man was once employed by the Prince. It is said the proofs against him are conclusive.

ROME, May 9.—The opponents of the dogma of infallibility will hold a conference to-day, preparatory to opening the debate on that subject in the Council on Tuesday.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times*, this morning, understands that the warning to the German capitalists against the American bonds, came from the North German Consul at New-York. "The North Pacific Railway and Henderson bonds," the *Times* says, "were especially tabooed."

PARIS, May 9—8 P. M.—The newspapers of this city today announce the marriage at Pau of GUSTAVE LAFITTE to KATE VANDERBILT BARKER, the grand-daughter of Commodore VANDERBILT, of New-York City.

The International Yacht-Race—The Cricket Season Opened—Right vs. Left.

COWES, Isle of Wight, May 9.—The yachts *Sappho* and *Dauntless* are off the shore, opposite this place, and the *Cambria* left her dock at 5½ P. M. Mr. MARETT has been elected as umpire for the *Cambria*, and Mr. HENRY BRIDSON for the *Sappho*. Mr. J. D. LEE has been appointed referee. The weather is fine to-night, with a promise of plenty of wind to-morrow. There is every prospect of a fair start at 7 in the morning. The point of departure is yet undecided. To correct a popular error the official measurement of the yacht *Cambria* has been verified as 188 tons by Mr. LIGGINS, of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

LONDON, May 9.—The English cricket season was opened at Lord's Cricket Ground today with a match between right and left handed professional players, some of whom were in America two seasons ago. The following is the score of the game as far as it progressed:

FIRST INNING.

Left Hand.		Right Hand.	
Lillywhite	26	Grace	[illegible]
Killick	0	Jupp	[illegible]
Bichott	0	Daft	[illegible]
Griffith	11	Hayward	[illegible]
Wootton	8	Carpenter	[illegible]
Emmett	12	Smith	[illegible]
Willsher	0	Butler	[illegible]
Martin	0	Hearne, not out	[illegible]
West	7	A. Shaw	[illegible]
Howitt, not out	0	Price	[illegible]
Shaw	0	Biddulph	[illegible]
Et ceteras	7	Et ceteras	[illegible]
Total	75	Total	[illegible]

SECOND INNING.

Lillywhite	7	Griffith	[illegible]
Killick, not out	25	Wootton, not out	[illegible]
Bichott	21	Et ceteras	[illegible]
Total, three wickets for	[illegible]		

The match will be concluded to-morrow.

CUBA.

The Ladies of Puerto Principe Appeal to their Relatives to Abandon the Cuban Cause—The Spanish Policy.

HAVANA, May 9.—Some of the principal ladies in Puerto Principe have signed their names to an address calling on their relatives in the insurgent ranks to return and enjoy liberty under the Spanish Government.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Government has not recently received any Official information concerning the events in Cuba, nor is there anything to induce a belief of a change of policy on the part of Spain.

Additional Executions—An Abandoned Rebel Craft Destroyed.

HAVANA, May 9.—Official dispatches from Puerto Principe represent that the insurgent army has disappeared from the Camaguey district. Gen. VARONA, chief of staff of the rebel GONZALES AGRAMONTE, and Pay-master MORALES have been captured and executed. A party of sixteen armed insurgents came to Puerto Principe and surrendered.... The gun-boats at Guajaba Key have discovered and destroyed another rebel craft. No one was on board....The United States steamer *Tuscarora* has arrived here to convey the *Dictator* to Key West.

A British Opinion of the Struggle—Intervention Inopportune.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question of Mr. GILPIN, said the Spanish Government was fully able to subdue the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents held no important place. The interference of Her Majesty's Government, which had been suggested, would be inopportune. He promised that the Government would not fail to seize any occasion to mitigate the horrors of civil war in that island, and it would be highly desirable to have the co-operation of the Government of the United States.

THE RED RIVER.

The Indians Quiet—Riel Proclaims Peace Restored.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Advices from Red River to April 16 state that the Indian excitement had subsided, the Sioux and Chippewas having promised to remain quiet. RIEL had issued another proclamation, declaring that peace was as established fact; that business was reviving, and inviting all the inhabitants to uphold his government.

THE INDIANS.

Precautions Against Inroads in Kansas—White Men Disguised as Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Gen. POPE has left for Fort Leavenworth, where he will meet Gov. HARVEY, of Kansas, with the view of devising measures for the protection of the frontier against Indians. He anticipates no serious trouble, but small roving bands may commit depredations. There are, however, gangs of lawless white men on the Plains, who, dressed in Indian garb, attack trains, and plunder indiscriminately. These the General will take vigorous measures to wipe out, and all caught will be severely punished. Next month the General will start on an extended tour over the Plains, personally to inspect all the posts in the Department, and in the Fall he will move his headquarters to Fort Leavenworth.

THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, Bishop ANDREWS delivered a short address, advising conservatism in all actions, and to make as few changes as possible for the next four years. He then referred to the North Methodist journals and their abuse of him. He did not like the manner our editors were glorifying one another. He thought their energies should be devoted to glorifying God, and not themselves. A resolution was adopted that the Conference adjourn *sine die* on the 23d.

Fires—Mills and Factories Burned—Two Persons Perish in the Flames.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The extensive knife factory of CONNER & BROTHERS, at Richmond, Ind., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $12,000; insurance light. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The flouring-mill of J. B. SHOUGH, and the Illinois Central Railway freight house, at Normal, Ill., were destroyed yesterday. Loss $25,000. The damage done to the Wisconsin State Prison by the recent fire was $15,000.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—The residence of N. O. SYKES, in Tippah County, Miss., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Two daughters, aged eight and thirteen, perished in the flames.

BOSTON, May 9.—The interior of PAUL'S Bay State Molding and Pier Manufactory, No. 441 Tremont-street, was burned out to-night. Loss $40,000. Insurance, $30,000.

Refutation of a Rebel Slander—Gen. Thomas' Loyalty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Col. HOUGH today published a card refuting the charge by FITZHUGH LEE that Gen. THOMAS offered his services in writing to Virginia, and at the beginning of the war was strongly Southern in his feelings. Col. HOUGH uses the General's own words in regard to the slander, and emphatically denied that any letter ever passed between him and the rebel authorities.

THE PROVIDENCE MYSTERY.

Recovery of the Body of Mr. Angell—Undoubted Evidence of His Having Been Murdered—Arrest of an Employe of Deceased.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—The *Journal* this morning gives full particulars of the finding of the body of WM. P. ANGELL, who disappeared on the night of the 31st of January, in the reservoir of the Wanskuck Company, North Providence, yesterday afternoon. The body had two coats closely enveloped round it, an overcoat and an undercoat, and some difficulty was found in getting these off. On the feet were rubber boots, and a pair of leather boots underneath. The face was not recognizable from a terrible gash on the left jaw, and the action of the water on the exposed surface, but the rest of the body was in a good state of preservation and of a whitish color, but soon after being taken out of the water it commenced to turn black and became decomposed. In various parts of the breast were found six revolver bullet holes. Two bullets had passed through the heart, one through the left breast just below the shoulder, one through the left lung, and two through the liver—at least these were the directions that the holes appeared to take. The left jaw and side of the face were laid open by a blow caused, probably, by a heavy club or some other heavy instrument. The thighs and lower parts of the body were bruised as if by severe kicks. The amount of $5, which sum Mr. ANGELL was supposed to have had about him when he disappeared, was found upon his person. It was the general opinion of the beholders that he had first been struck and knocked down with a heavy club behind, kicked about the abdomen in order to quiet his struggles to get up, and then the whole contents of a revolver poured into him with murderous aim. On the right arm of the deceased were the initials B. A., standing, doubtless, for BILLY ANGELL, and on the left W. A., the initials of his wife's name, VASHTI ANGELL. Word was sent to Mrs. ANGELL's house, and his daughter and two sons came and identified the body. Capt. GROSS, Sergt. NEWHALL and Detective SWAN went out to Mrs. ANGELL's house, last evening, and arrested JAMES FAGIN on a charge of being concerned in the murder. FAGIN was in the employ of the family as wood-chopper and general servant at the time of Mr. ANGELL's disappearance, and has since continued to occupy the same position. By the arrest of FAGIN, to whom suspicion has long pointed, a step in the proper direction seems to have been taken. It has been stated by a man that about 12 o'clock on the night of Mr. ANGELL's disappearance he saw a team driving at a furious pace from the reservoir about a furlong from where the body was found, and the tracks of the team, it is stated, were afterward traced back to the reservoir. The search of Mr. ANGELL's house by Capt. Gross and Detective SWAN, about a fortnight after the disappearance, led to the finding of no traces which could induce suspicion.

The Great Hail-Storm in Philadelphia—Hail-Stones Weighing Seven Ounces.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The papers this morning are filled with details of the damage by the terrific hail-storm yesterday. MCKENZIE's nursery had 4,000 panes of glass broken, and the plants and flowers destroyed swell the loss to $10,000. St. Mark's Church (Episcopal) had a stained glass window, representing four Apostles, much shattered. The New-Bath Eden Church had a beautifully stained rosette window demolished. At the lowest estimate, half of the street lamps are destroyed. The largest hail-stone found measured eleven inches in circumference, and weighed seven ounces. Many serious accidents happened from run-away horses.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, May 9.—The body of BARNEY BRADY, a workman at the Cambridge Glass Works, was found in the Charles River yesterday. A wound near the temple and the absence of the watch and money of the deceased, warrants the suspicion that he has been robbed and murdered. It is known that he had $100 in his possession on Saturday night.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Suit has been commenced in the Superior Court of this city by the State of Maryland, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to recover the value of gold over currency, in which the State has been paid its six per cent. interest on dividends guaranteed by the Company on the preferred stock owned by the State, which now amounts to nearly $2,000,000.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 9.—Dr. DANIEL TILDEN, one of the most distinguished physicians of Northern Ohio, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning in his eighty-second year. He was in active practice fifty-seven years.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The will of the late Bishop KINGSLEY was admitted to probate today. He left $25,000 in real estate and $600 in personal property, all to his wife.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—The commission store of Mr. SKIDMER was burned tonight. An old Frenchman, named CHAVANOUT, who occupied a room over the store, perished in the flames. The tannery and curled-hair establishment adjoining were also burned. The total loss is $6,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Athletic Union base ball match has been postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

Exciting Election at the Stock-Exchange.

The annual election of the New-York Stock-Exchange was held yesterday, and was the occasion of great excitement among the financiers of Wall-street and vicinity. The voting continued in the white-marble building in Broad-street during nearly the entire day, terminating about 3 o'clock. There were 703 ballots polled altogether, making the largest number ever cast at any election of the Exchange. Three separate tickets were running, but the fight was mainly between the two opposing candidates for President—Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, who was on two tickets, the regular and independent, and Mr. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, who was the favorite with the "Union Conservative" party of the Exchange. The contest was quite close, and the result was not known for some time. The following gentlemen were finally declared elected:

President, Wm. Seymour; Vice-President, M. A. Wheelock; Second Vice-President, James Mitchell; Secretary, B. O. White; Treasurer, D. C. Hays.

The counting of the vote for Governing Committee was postponed until today. The candidates on the same ticket with Mr. SEYMOUR are as follows: Governing Committee, to serve four years—Chas. R. Marvin, J. L. Brownell, Geo. H. Brodhead, J. Kearney Warren, Warren Kimball, A. S. Peabody, T. B. Musgrave, Reuben Manley, A. M. Cahoone, J. Howard Wainwright. To serve three years—Edward Brandon, J. E. Garland, F. M. Myers. To serve two years—Moses A. Wheelock. To serve one year—Fredk. White, Chas. A. Lamont.

New-York Law Institute—Election of Officers.

The annual election of the New-York Law Institute took place yesterday, with the following result:

President, Charles O'Conor; First Vice-President, Charles Tracy; Second Vice-President, Henry A. Cram; Third Vice-President, Samuel Blatchford; Treasurer, Edward H. Owen; Recording Secretary, Joseph S. Bosworth; Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin D. Silliman; Librarian and Assistant Treasurer, Aaron J. Vanderpoel.

Library Committee—Edmund Terry, Lewis S. Thomas, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Stephen P. Nash, Edward Patterson, James C. Carter, William Watson, Thomas M. North.

Committee on Jurisprudence—Wm. M. Evarts, Benjamin V. Abbott, Edwin W. Stoughton, David Dudley Field, Enoch L. Fancher, Chas. F. Stone, Edmund Wetmore.

Committee on Censorship—Charles F. Southmayd, John McKeon, Benjamin F. Kissam, John W. Edmunds, Henry D. Sedgwick, Everett P. Wheeler, James C. Carter, Lewis B. Woodruff.

The Anti-Tammany Convention—Probable County Ticket.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the conference meeting of the five outside Democratic organizations on Saturday evening, the Committees of five from each organization met yesterday at Masonic Hall to make a county ticket which should receive the support of all those opposed to Tammany. The meeting was held with closed doors. The following particulars, however, transpired. A warm discussion arose among the members of the Committee and at last several members of the Mozart delegation, headed by Mr. CALLAGHAN bolted in high dudgeon. After their departure Messrs. WOODS, BAGLEY, MOORE, SCHMIDT and DUNPHY were appointed to confer with a number of gentlemen to whom nominations are tendered. The following is reported to be the Anti-Tammany slate as far decided: Court of Common Pleas—J. W. Girard, Max. Goepp, J. E. Doolittle, General Tucker Curtis, W. H. Peckham and Boswell W. Hatch. Marine Court—John J. Stemler, William A. Boyd and James D. Reimert. Aldermen—John Foley, Ignatius Flynn, Royal Phelps, Andrew H. Green, Edward Schell, John Hacker, Nelson W. Young and F. R. Wing. The remainder of the ticket has not yet been decided upon.

In the evening the Nominating Committee, consisting of twenty-one members from each organization, met at the same place. Police Justice THOMAS A. LEDWITH presided.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to the seceding members of the Mozart delegation.

Mr. DUNPHY said that there could be no doubt they deserted in the interests of Tammany Hall.

A resolution to expel the seceding delegates was offered and voted down, and the matter was finally referred for action to the Mozart delegation, with instructions to report this evening.

It is rumored that late last night the Republicans formed a coalition with the seceders from Tammany, and that there will be only two tickets—Tammany and Anti-Tammany.

HARTFORD AND ERIE.

Result of the Hearings Before the Massachusetts Legislature—An Additional Loan of Over Three Millions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, May 9, 1870.

The majority report of the Railway Committee of the Legislature, who have had under consideration for a long time the petition of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad for further State aid, was made in the House today. It recommends the passage of a bill providing for an immediate loan of $3,600,000. The report is quite brief. The Committee allude to the previous investigations into the conduct of the enterprise, and the first loans, and argue that as the Commonwealth has already a pecuniary interest in it to the amount of millions, the work should be carried through to completion, and for this reason propose the additional loan. They, however, condemn the management, saying in one portion of their report:

"The spectacle which the Company now presents to the Commonwealth is a sufficiently effective criticism of its management. Losses form a characteristic feature of its accounts, and an issue of Berdell bonds to the amount of upward of two million dollars has been permitted in direct violation of a trust requiring their retention in the hands of the trustees." And further on "The Company now presents an unfinished railroad, a startling account of loss and waste, a floating debt of about eight millions to be satisfied out of a treasury containing $3 and on Berdell bonds, and asks for more State aid. It is helpless. The work has been deserted from failure of means, and a well-built track of railroad is now the subject of rapid waste. The securities held by the Commonwealth have suffered serious depreciation, and this misfortune is shared by many citizens."

They conclude as follows:

"Reckoning the cost of the railroad in money and in stock and securities as their par value, with the addition of debt, we should find an outlay per mile upon which the earnings must be enormous to render adequate returns. But the judgment of the Legislature is to be directed to its value as security for a certain amount. Upon that portion of the railroad from Providence to Waterbury is an underlying mortgage for $5,000,000, with a sinking fund amounting to $440,000. Upon other portions of the railroad are underlying mortgages to the amount of $480,000. Under the Berdell mortgage, covering the whole railroad, bonds have been issued to the amount of $20,000,000. The bonds have been taken by the Commonwealth, at their par value, as security for $3,600,000 of scrip. Their market value is about four-tenths of their face, and in the unfortunate position of affairs with interest accumulating, it must be speculative for a considerable period. Their real value depends largely upon the action of this Legislature with the railroad completed and operated by sound management. The Committee are of opinion that they are good for the sums they represent, and that in a brief period after the opening of the railroad they will have gained a permanent standing in financial circles. A moderate calculation of the prospective business between Boston and New-York, via the 'Air Line,' would indicate an ability to pay four and one-half per cent. on the Berdell bonds within a year from the completion of the railroad to Willimantic. The business with the Hudson depends upon various conditions; but the conclusion that it will be fairly remunerative seems to be justified by the report of testimony and reference to railroads of a similar class. The best guarantee of the securities of the Commonwealth is the completion of the railroads. Public sentiment appears to call on us to provide for it, if it can be accomplished with safety.

Your Committee, with no indifference to the use of the credit of the Commonwealth, have prepared a bill contemplating the satisfactory completion of the railroad and the entire safety of the Commonwealth. Its provisions are clear and stringent.

"If they appear to the Legislature to fall short of the designs herein expressed, your Committee ask for it no favor."

The bill, in brief, authorizes the Treasurer of the State to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to the amount of three and a half millions, to provide for which their Corporation is authorized to issue second mortgage bonds to the amount of fifteen millions, a majority to be deposited in the State Treasury before the 1st of January next, for which certificates shall be issued by the Treasurer, which shall have the same value as the stock; and the Treasurer is to hold the stock until the State is relieved of liability on account of its loan. Before the corporation can receive any of the scrip from the Treasurer there shall be a new election of officers of the Company, and the State shall have the right to vote for eight of the thirteen directors through the Governor and Council. The report further provides that all the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Company shall be placed under the absolute control of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the Governor and Council. The report is signed by eight members of the Committee. A minority report signed by three members, differing from the majority, was also presented.

SMYTHE'S REVERAGE.

Action of the Eleventh-Street Presbyterian Church—A Vote Against Retaining the Pastor.

The congregation attached to the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church met last evening in the basement of the church, for the purpose of deciding whether or not they should dissolve the pastoral relations existing between them and Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTHE, who has recently acquired such an unenviable notoriety. Rev. JAS. THOMPSON, one of the Presbytery appointed to take the vote, acted as Chairman.

Immediately upon the organization of the meeting a protest against any further action in the premises was presented. It was signed with the names of HARMON C. HENDERSON, WM. DIACK and GEORGE DERBY. These gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and the numerous friends of their pastor, constituting, as they believed, a majority of the congregation, protested against any action being taken to dissolve the pastoral relations existing between themselves and Mr. SMYTHE. The protest was based upon two grounds, namely, that due notice had not been given to the members of the congregation, and that they were not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to vote intelligently on the question.

Mr. ROSBOROUGH, a member of the congregation, wished to know under what authority they were acting. He considered the proceedings altogether irregular.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON said they were there simply to take the vote.

Mr. ROSBOROUGH, in a rather excited manner, called for the reading of the petition which had led to the present proceedings.

A member suggested that if Mr. ROSBOROUGH refused to keep order, he be put out of the hall.

Finally, a vote was taken with the following result: For the non-retention of Mr. SMYTHE, 40; for his retention, 28.

The Chairman, after the counting of the vote, said that the Committee would report the result to the Presbytery, who would take appropriate action in the premises. The meeting then adjourned.

For some time past, persons residing in the neighborhood of East Tremont and Fordham have, on various occasions, reported having seen a wild or crazy woman in the Lorillard's Woods, but she always succeeded in eluding pursuit. On Sunday afternoon, however, an officer of Sergt. SMITH's Police force managed to capture her. The poor creature, a woman of small size, with her clothes "all tattered and torn," is evidently deranged. She gave her name as MARY STANTON. How she has obtained food, or survived the exposure to which she has been subjected, are mysteries not easily solved. She was taken to the County Poor-house yesterday, where she will be comfortably provided for.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Conclusion of Mr. Graham's Brilliant Argument.

THE CASE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED.

What Made the Defendant Insane?

ALLEGED HEARTLESSNESS OF THE WIFE.

Court, Jury and Audience Affected to Tears.

The Charge of the Recorder to be Delivered Today.

Mr. John Graham concluded his argument for the defense in the McFarland case, yesterday, before the largest audience ever assembled in the Court of Sessions. He spoke for four hours continuously, was listened to with almost breathless attention, moved the Court, jury, and spectators to tears during portions of his address, and when his oration was finished, was warmly congratulated by many of the ladies who crowded around him, and mingled their expressions of praise with those of the gentlemen. Mr. Graham himself was so fatigued and affected when he concluded, that he could not reply to his friends, and sat with the tears rolling down his cheeks, so highly wrought had been his feelings during the delivery of his peroration.

The review of the testimony in the case was interspersed with comments upon its character, and a considerable portion of the address was devoted to an analysis of the evidence regarding the insanity of McFarland. Mr. Graham claimed that the defendant was insane from the time he left his employment in the Internal Revenue office, two or three days before the shooting, to the night on which he fired at Richardson, and that he was insane on account of his boy Danny, who, he feared, was to be carried away by Richardson. Very little importance was attached to the observations of McFarland during this period, for his mind was disordered and had no settled purpose except to find Richardson's whereabouts, knowing that where he was Mrs. McFarland was likely to be, and where she was Danny was certain to be. The "match that fired his brain" was the information that Richardson was about selling his property and moving West. McFarland met the paramour of his wife in the *Tribune* office and shot him, and Mr. Graham remarked upon the singularity of the fact that some unseen hand appeared to have directed the bullet so that one shot did its work. The testimony as to the time of the shooting was analyzed to show that both McFarland and his victim must have entered the *Tribune* office almost simultaneously, and that the former was not lying in wait, as the *Tribune* witnesses endeavored to show. The evidence of Mr. Nicolson was cited to prove that Richardson was prepared for McFarland, and that while the wounded man lay in the *Tribune* office, uncertain how soon he would die, he gave his pistol to a friend to conceal, in order that it might be said that McFarland had assassinated an unarmed man.

The testimony relating to the married life of this couple was referred to to show that up to the time these "complications" commenced their work the house of McFarland was peaceful and happy. The letters and intercourse of Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair sowed the seeds of discontent in the mind of Mrs. McFarland, and she abandoned him, "preferring to associate with the gods" rather than live humbly with her husband. It was shown that before Richardson went to the house No. 72 Amity-street Mrs. McFarland sought to remove to No. 61, where Richardson was boarding. Failing in this she procured his introduction to No. 72, and there the liaison was carried on. Mr. Graham said he would "put a ball through two witnesses for the prosecution," and then showed from the intercepted letter that Miss Lillie Gilbert was the one referred to as being represented by Mrs. McFarland, on her return to the house No. 72 Amity-street, as the affianced of Richardson; also that deceased did not have a key on the night of his return from Hartford, but was admitted by Mrs. McFarland, and Miss Lillie Gilbert did not pass that night with Mrs. McFarland, as was shown by the evidence of Mrs. Mason.

The letters of Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair were severely commented upon, and Mr. Graham insisted that they sustained in every particular the construction that had been put upon them by the defense throughout the trial. He characterized Mrs. Calhoun's endeavor to separate the man and wife as "most inhuman," and said that it was prompted by the fact that on one occasion McFarland had affronted Mrs. Calhoun at the house No. 72 Amity-street. While counsel was making reference to the "J. R. Y." initials in Mrs. Calhoun's letter, a woman in the audience, overcome by her feelings, commented audibly, "We all speak so," referring to the somewhat ambiguous phraseology of the sentence. By order of Capt. McClosky, the woman was promptly ejected from the Court-room. The evidence of the medical witnesses on the question of insanity was briefly summed up. Mr. Graham then showed the part in this prosecution which had been allotted to the Sage and Gilbert families. He declared it singular that Mrs. Sage should be so ready with her evidence and yet fail to recognize the handwriting of her daughter; and claimed that the Gilberts concealed Mrs. McFarland at their house in Jersey City during a portion of 1869, when it was alleged she was in Indiana preparing for the procurement of the divorce. The reason the witnesses from this family were not cross-examined was that none of them had denied that Danny was present in Jersey City. The forty-one witnesses who have testified as to the singular manner of McFarland during the period of his troubles remembered no threats, and did not see him intoxicated or drunk, while the half a dozen witnesses for the prosecution have testified to both these, which, Mr. Graham thought, was somewhat singular. Counsel made a strong point of the fact that certain questions and suggestions of the private counsel must have been dictated by Mrs. McFarland, and thought it horrible that this woman should thus interest herself to consign her husband to a felon's death. The peroration of Mr. Graham was most eloquent, and was delivered in such a manner as to make a strong impression upon all who heard him.

The District-Attorney will sum up the case in behalf of the people this morning, after which the jury will be charged by the Recorder.

Mr. Graham Before the Jury—A Resume of the Facts in the Case—The Story of Wrongs and Madness Retold—An Impressive Appeal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I desire you to bear in mind, as I had the honor of saying to the Court on Friday last in your hearing, that any previous threats, or any previous attempt on Mr. Richardson's life, if such an attempt was made by Mr. McFarland, cannot affect this case, unless McFarland was sane at the time of uttering those threats, of the making of that attempt, and also sane at the time of the shooting on the afternoon of Nov. 25, 1869. And you yourselves will readily see the propriety of that principle. It might well be that McFarland was sane previous to the 25th of November, 1869, and insane on that day; and a sane act can, upon no principle of propriety, be received for the purpose of turning an insane act into a crime. In other words, to make any previous threats or any previous attempt evidence of malice against the prisoner on this trial, it must appear that there was a continuity of design from the occasion on which the threats were first uttered or the attempt first made. If the thread of the design was broken up by insanity, that, of course, would destroy the applicability of any previous occurrence to the occasion in question, and the occasion in question is to be tested and decided by what took place upon it, and upon it alone. Of course the threats of a previous attempt, if they have shown that McFarland was the assailant in that attempt, can be resorted to for the purpose of affording evidence to you that McFarland was sane on the 25th of November, 1869, and if you still believe he was insane on that day, the Court will charge you that you are entitled to exclude all previous matters from your consideration, on the principle stated, that an insane act is not to be made receivable by a previous sane act.

RECAPITULATION OF CONSIDERATIONS.

I have the honor, also, of suggesting to you two important considerations on our separation on Friday last. The first was that McFarland did not expect to meet the deceased at the *Tribune* office on the 25th of November, 1869; nor is there any evidence that he was expected there at all on that afternoon. Neither is there any evidence that he had ever been there on the afternoon as late as he came on the afternoon of Nov. 25, 1869. The other matter to which I had the honor of calling your attention was, that if McFarland was sane, the very last place he would have gone in order to work out his vengeance on the deceased would have been the *Tribune* office—that he could have assassinated him in any other place with greater security to himself, and greater certainty in reference to his act, than at the *Tribune* office. For you will readily perceive, if the pistol missed fire, his own life would not be worth the snap of a finger, as the inmates of the *Tribune* would have turned upon him, and he would have died instantly.

THE CERTAINTY OF THE AVENGING BULLET.

Another thing I desire to call your attention to is this—the certainty with which the bullet of the injured husband takes effect—and I regard that as a strong moral lesson. You often read the accounts of policemen who are fired at when they are endeavoring to arrest desperate characters. In some instances policemen will surprise burglars when engaged in their work; they oftentimes surprise them when escaping with their plunder, and in attempting to arrest them, sometimes three or four shots are fired in rapid succession at the policeman, and unless you suppose they were in coats of mail, impervious to the attack, how can you account for it in any other way than upon the principle that some unseen hand turns the bullet off. I have often myself been struck with the miraculousness of the escape of policemen under such circumstances; but in every instance where a friend husband [illegible] the partner of his bosom, the bullet has gone home, and seems to be a perfect certainty about the matter from which there is no escape, thus showing the extreme moral justice of the act.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF McFARLAND'S WORDS.

Now, I desire to say to you further in this connection, that we don't attach much importance to anything the defendant might have said in reference to this shooting, because we consider that his tongue was not an index to his mind. If his mind was frenzied there was no connection between his tongue and his mind. The only principle on which his tongue can speak is the establishment of the fact that his mind was sane and governed his tongue. It will be perceived by a reference to the evidence that to one person McFarland said one thing, and to another person another thing, and the reason was, there was no harmony in his statements, for his mind did not accompany his tongue. He was speaking like a mere machine. I don't attach any importance to the fact that he told Mr. Billings he was on his way to the Park Hotel, because the locality of McFarland on that afternoon shows he was on his way to the Park Hotel. Mr. Nones, according to his evidence, tried to reason with Mr. McFarland on the afternoon in question, but without any result, and, therefore, if he would not listen to reason from another, he would not listen to his own reasoning. I wish, therefore, to impress on you this conviction, that McFarland was on his way to the Park Hotel, not because he told Mr. Billings he was going there, because I maintain he was not conscious of what he stated, but because we find him in a locality with which he was familiar between 4 and 5 o'clock that afternoon, and I look to that locality as giving us the reason why he was there. It would defeat the argument in this case altogether to assume that McFarland was perfectly conscious of what he stated and that he was fully under the influence of reason. McFarland had been occasionally in the habit of going to the Park Hotel, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Elwood, a practicing lawyer, who resided there, and he rather went, on the afternoon in question, or intended to go, to the Park Hotel as a kind of mere machine. There was no accompaniment of mind.

THREE TERRIBLE DAYS.

For two or three days according to the testimony of Mr. Coughlin, he was entirely disconnected from business, (and his evidence is very important.) Mr. Coughlin said that the last time he saw him for business purposes was on the 22d or 23d of November, and that on the afternoon of that day he accompanied him to the house of Mr. Fellshaw, who resided in Third-avenue, where he either appeared to be perfectly deranged or an absolute fool. His evidence showed that from Tuesday until the time of the shooting Mr. McFarland was not connected with his place of business or attending to any business; and if you refer to the evidence of Dr. Ward you will find he explains what he was doing during those days. He was around the ferries looking for his child. He had been looking for Richardson to recover his child; that was the uppermost thought in his mind, and, no doubt, from Tuesday afternoon till the time of the shooting he was going about like a ship without a helm, and obeying no rudder. I therefore wish you distinctly to understand, that as far as the tongue of McFarland was concerned, I attach very little importance to what he said during those two or three days, because, if the evidence is accredited his was the speaking of the tongue of an insane man unaccompanied by his mind; and therefore we are rather to judge of his movements by the locality in which we find him. On this afternoon we find him within a block of the place where his lawyer resided; and you will remember by the evidence of Mr. Nones, the last subject he spoke of was legal proceedings to reclaim his child, and he went to see Mr. Sinclair before he went to the hotel, and that is the reason we find him at the *Tribune* office. He was there in the morning, but did not find him there, and called there again in the afternoon on his way to the Park Hotel. I place great stress on his locality, and I judge him by the locality rather than his tongue, for when I come to certain parts of the evidence he did not discover perfect coherence in what he said, and he is not to be accountable—not on the principle that he was not speaking the truth, but rather that his mind did not accompany his tongue.

SHAKING THE CASE TO PIECES.

In order that I may not forget it, though a little out of place, I desire to bring in here some suggestions I will relate to you, and they will show you how exceedingly important it is that you should carry this case in your minds; for when we take it up step by step we can shake it to pieces and show you there is nothing in it; and from the few specimens of the irrationality and preposterousness of this case, as presented on the part of the prosecution, I shall leave you to judge of its general character.

A MISTRESS INSTEAD OF A WIFE.

Now, the prosecution have left this Mrs. McFarland before this Court in the attitude of a mistress instead of a wife. I wish that to be distinctly borne in mind. We proved by Anna Burns that the female she saw married to the defendant in December, 1857, now wears the name of Richardson, and the prosecution have dubbed her "Mrs. Richardson." They have not shown she was divorced, or a subsequent marriage; and they have permitted her name to leave this Court as that of her paramour. Now, gentlemen, the necessity for that was this: To have brought in that marriage would have of necessity placed Mrs. Calhoun before this Court and jury in such a manner as she must have been perfectly riddled, and, with a view to keep her back, they did not dare to go into the reason why Mrs. McFarland now bears the name of Richardson; and I submit to you, on the evidence, that she appears to be nothing more or less than the mistress of Richardson, because they have not shown the first marriage was annulled. They have not gone into the proof, nor have they permitted us to go into it. We have the fact that the woman left her husband, and was never exonerated from that marriage. She now bears the name of a man who, we say, was her paramour, and she stands before the world in that character. Another important omission is this: They did not show that Mrs. McFarland ever earned a dollar from the time she abandoned her husband to the present hour, necessitating the argument that she was supported by Richardson, as the wages and price of her submission to him. There is some evidence that she was writing for some periodicals, but the evidence amounts to nothing, for it does not show that she earned anything, and by this connection from Indianapolis she was living at the rate of $15 per week, and yet there was no source from which she could derive that money except from the purse of Richardson, and that is the fact.

WAS SHE AT GILBERT'S.

Another of those out-of-place suggestions to which I desire to call attention is this—and I desire to call attention to it now, while it is fresh in my memory—that is the attempt to impeach Mrs. Callahan, of Jersey City, by showing that she didn't see Mrs. McFarland at the house of old Mr. Gilbert between the 18th of August and the 1st of October, 1869. I maintain she did. Mrs. Callahan swears that Mrs. McFarland was at old Mr. Gilbert's at Jersey City, off and on, from the 18th of August to the 1st of October, 1869. We showed, and I ask the attention of the Court and jury to it, that she had her little boy "Danny" with her, that she was gaily dressed, and wore a large diamond ring on her fore-finger. Although they have called four persons to swear that Mrs. McFarland was not there; no one dares to swear Danny was not there; and if Danny was there the mother was there also. If Mrs. McFarland does not dress in silks and wear a large diamond ring on her forefinger there ought to have been some evidence of that kind given. We allowed these witnesses to pass without cross-examination, for the reason that Mrs. Callahan never saw Danny, or heard of Danny until this period; and if Danny was there we insist the mother was there also. You will remember that she swears this was the same female she saw at this house between the 18th of August and the 1st of October, 1869, which she saw, the Wednesday week before she was examined, at this house of Gilbert's, and there is no pretense that the two women are not the same.

A GAME OF HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK.

Now, the way to account for that is this: that there was a game of hide-and-go-seek going on in that house; that, from certain motives, the fact was screened, that Richardson and this woman were connected together; but that they were in that house is just as certain as you sit there. It is stated Richardson was there, but it was attempted to be proved that she was not; but it is very possible, supposing there was some kind of latent understanding by which her presence was not to be divulged by the inmates of the house they continued to keep her presence a secret. There is nothing that has been sworn to in this case on the part of the prosecution to show that Mrs. McFarland did not dress in silks, precisely as Mrs. Callahan describes, and that she did not wear a diamond ring on her fore finger. That Mrs. Callahan testified truly, notwithstanding there was a concealment there, is beyond doubt, and that she saw little Danny there, and made his acquaintance, is just as certain as that you exist today. She is a perfectly disinterested witness, and has no reason whatever for stating what she knows is not strictly true.

THE TRIBUNE ESTABLISHMENT ARRAIGNED.

Now, gentlemen, I come to the occurrence itself, the shooting on the 25th of November, 1869. You will find that the evidence for the prosecution leaves it in a very unreliable state, and from the obscure manner in which it is left I argue that you will take your own presumptions as to what the occurrence was, rather than the affirmative evidence of the prosecution. All the witnesses for the prosecution are in the interest of the *Tribune* establishment—there is no need of mincing words here. The whole civilized world has arraigned the *Tribune* office for its connection in this matter. Whether there is an actual connection is a different thing; but in the consideration of the civilized world it is more or less implicated, and to exculpate the office from the stigma attached to that [illegible] it is fair to presume that all who are connected with it come forward to testify under a strong motive. You will analyze one of the most powerful papers in the City. From the Press in this City arraigns the *Tribune* office more than any other because of its identification in this matter.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE TESTIMONY.

Now, Mr. King, principal witness for the prosecution, who had seen a pistol in the hands of McFarland, says he saw what he thought to be a pistol. That goes to show that he didn't see this occurrence. He has dreamt a good deal of what he has testified to. He had not paid any particular attention to McFarland. He was not watching the occurrence, and was not prepared for it; and but for the explosion of a pistol, he never would have thought he saw or remembered anything at all. Mr. Frohman saw nothing of the occurrence, for when Richardson came in to inquire for his papers, he turned round to get them, and then heard the report of a pistol. Mr. Carver, the third witness, did not know Mr. McFarland was there, but looked up in time to see him move from the subscription desk to the place he took his stand at the time of the firing of the pistol. Mr. Watson says the first thing that attracted his attention was the report. Now, that doesn't prove that McFarland did not fire the pistol, nor do I contend he did not. For the purposes of this case we say he did fire the pistol, but fired in such a state of mind as not to be accountable for the firing; and this testimony goes to show that the prosecution is not to be relied on for its course in this transaction—that it did not occur precisely as it is insisted it occurred on the part of the prosecution. You have, therefore, the right, considering the vague manner in which this part of the case is left, to draw your own inferences as to what the course of this occurrence was.

NO EVIDENCE OF SANITY ON THE FATAL DAY.

Another matter for you to bear in mind is this: That no one from the *Tribune* office—no one from the Station-house—no one from any place whatever—proves the mental condition of McFarland on the day of the shooting, on the part of the prosecution. Now, gentlemen, McFarland had certain associates in business. There were other clerks in the office to which he was attached besides Mr. Coughlin, and not one of these is produced for the purpose of showing that he was not in that condition from the 22d of November, as stated in the testimony of Mr. Coughlin, down to 5½ o'clock on the evening of the shooting. They not only call no Captain of Police; they not only call no policeman from the Station-house, no Magistrate before whom he was called on the following morning, and by whom he was committed; no Police Clerk who made out his commitment, but they don't call a single associate from the office to which he was attached, for the purpose of showing that during the period mentioned in the evidence of Coughlin he was not precisely in that condition of mind which has been described in the evidence of that witness. Another piece of disingenuousness the case of the prosecution presents is this: There was a gentleman there by the name of Westneck, who was reading a file of the paper, who must have been two feet from Richardson when he was shot, and he was perfectly well known to the employes of that office. Why is he not here? Did he see Richardson draw his pistol? I am entitled to argue in the most liberal manner against the prosecution for not producing him. His name was not brought to the District-Attorney's notice by those employed in the office. He has been there since; and, although we expressed surprise four weeks ago that he was not produced, he is not produced from that hour to this. And why is it, unless it is that he would show you that, whether McFarland was conscious of the act or not, Richardson meant to kill him, but that the ball of the injured husband was the first one to go home?

DID M'FARLAND LIE IN WAIT.

Now, having considered the instantaneous character of this occurrence, and having shown you the manner in which it is presented by the prosecution, an important consideration is this: What time did McFarland reach the *Tribune* office on the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1869? This occurrence was the work of an instant. Mr. King says almost immediately after the shooting it was 5:27; but "almost immediately" is a very bad definition of time. It may have been fifteen or twenty minutes, for almost immediately has no proper signification. The question is, how soon after the occurrence did he look at the clock? because I maintain that McFarland went straight to that office from Mr. Nones', according to whose testimony he was not there, for liberty. He had scarcely got there before the Almighty steered the adulterer to the mouth of his pistol, and this idea of fifteen minutes is lugged into this case in the interest of the *Tribune* office, for the mere purpose of showing that during that period his mind was in a condition of sedateness and coolness in which he could form and perpetrate a felonious design which is charged on him. I scarcely believe there was an instant of time between the entrance of these two persons, and that coincidence was brought out for working out this vengeance and that it was impossible for the adulterer to escape. I maintain that McFarland reached that office before it was full dark; that Richardson came in instantaneously, and, as Dr. Hammond says, he had congestion of the brain, and in order to occasion an explosion nothing was needed but the application of the match.

McFarland had scarcely got into the establishment (it not being then full dark) before the adulterer was steered in his way for the purpose of that doom from which I am happy to say, no adulterer ought to escape. Mr. Frohman says that McFarland came to the office at 5:05 o'clock —that is ten minutes behind King—and that Richardson came in ten minutes afterward. He wants an interregnum of ten minutes, because the men in the *Tribune* office are imbued with the idea that premeditation must be made out, and they want to place ten minutes between that time and the shooting of Richardson. Mr. Watson says it was 5½ when the shooting occurred; and Mr. Carver says it was 5¼ or 5:20. I repeat to you again, that, considering the state in which McFarland was, he lost no time in going to the *Tribune* office, whether he went there purposely or not; and if he were in the state described by Mr. Nones, how could he have controlled himself for the space of fifteen minutes so as not to be observed by the inmates of the office, and why were they not questioned as to his condition of mind at that time.

IT WAS A SUDDEN THING.

Gentlemen, you are men of common sense. You will perfectly understand that if, on the Broadway side of this park that man was in a condition in which he was not in his perfect liberty, that he could not, in a few moments, resolve himself into a person cool and calculating. The explanation of this matter is this—he was not there long enough to be observed by the inmates of that office. The thing

was so sudden they scarcely knew the man was there before the pistol was fired, and then there was such a disturbance and entrancement that they were not conscious of what took place afterward. They did not have time enough to raise an alarm. It was not known any one was shot when he went out, nor did McFarland himself know he had shot Richardson in a vital part of the body. How did he know when he fired that one shot that shot had taken effect? And how was he permitted to retire without molestation? The truth of the matter is that the thing was so instantaneous and created such amazement and confusion that the persons there were hardly conscious of what went on.

MCFARLAND'S DEMEANOR AT THE PRIMARY OFFICE.

In reference to the testimony of the defendant at the primary office, that seems to be an undisputed fact on the evidence, and therefore it would be a waste of time to dispute it. I desire further to call attention to one of the witnesses who gave evidence on that point, for the purpose of showing that they must be crazy Mr. Carver. His testimony shows that McFarland was in the office at 11 O'clock on the 26th of November, 1869, and that he had a right to do so. The evidence also shows that going to the primary office was not an unusual thing for McFarland. He had perfect access to every part of the building whenever he pleased, and he went to Mr. Sinclair's office without being announced; so that the fact that he had not his office in any particular part of that office on this afternoon is no evidence of premeditation. He might have been in Mr. Sinclair's office, or any other part of the building; but I want to show how determined they are to destroy this case. Mr. Carver said he thought he saw him there at three o'clock in the afternoon. Happening, as I said, to show that at that time he was miles away from there, what does he do? He says it was because of my hurling that bravado at him—a mere professional bravado—he was indeed so shrink from what he stated and correct every word of it. The object of that was to show that McFarland was moving around the office waiting for Richardson.

WAS REHEARSING ARMED, AND IF SO, WHY?

In reference to the fact of Richardson's being armed on the evening of the occurrence it is perfectly disgusting. If it has any other signification than this, it shows that he was prepared to kill him. It proves precisely how he was armed for making himself especially to the man he had wronged; and you will perceive his guilt in this. He did he wrong that pistol in a flannel cloth and hand it to a friend for the purpose of being concealed when he did and there for many minutes of life were then left to him! Why did he carry out his wickedness against this man in trying to suppress an impression on statement as that when he did not know how many minutes he had to live and when he wanted to have it said, when he was gone, that he was unarmed—an unarmed man, by the man who had prepared himself before hand to cause his death when he encountered him! He was as wicked to that man that, at the very last moment, he did not want it known that he was armed, but those who would keep it concealed, showed had a malicious intention against the prisoner. He did not want to have it known, not only that he earned death, but that he was prepared to deal death to him who suffered such great wrongs at his hands.

WHY THE DEED WAS NOT DONE BEFORE.

Gentlemen, let me call your attention to the different occasions on which McFarland could have shot Richardson with greater certainty and security to himself than he did on the way to the *Tribune* office, where the slightest manifestation of hostility would result in his being immediately overpowered. Freeman, the witness for the prosecution, saw McFarland and Richardson there together in the Summer of 1869. Richardson was in Sinclair's office. McFarland went to the door of the office, and seeing him there immediately retired. Richardson remained in the office five or six minutes, and passed out within a few feet of the prisoner. Here was a better opportunity for that, if he desired to take his life, I see no this distinction that on this occasion he did not shoot Richardson, he had that control of his reason for which the law holds him accountable; but on this occasion he had not that control of his mind, which is the soul and substance of criminality. On that occasion he found McFarland deadened by the opiate of Nemesis, and then McFarland was entirely beyond control. We have also the evidence of Mr. Miles Sinclair, who saw them three times together. On one occasion McFarland went to the door of his brother's office in the *Tribune*, but seeing Richardson there he retired and waited until he had left. He saw them twice in the May, 1869, and he saw them once previous to May, but he could not designate the month. Ira Barron met McFarland in Broadway early last Fall, and they walked on together to the front of the Tribune building while standing there, Richardson and Sinclair passed by and spoke to them. Mr. Whitelaw Reed says that McFarland and Richardson were in a saloon in Nassau, near Ann-street, when McFarland, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, came in. They had some refreshments. They remained about four minutes when McFarland left, and Cleveland joined Mr. Richardson and Mr. Reed. What more certain chances, if he wanted to kill him? Now, you will perceive, if the prosecution is to be believed, it was immediately to McFarland where he killed Richardson, because of the presence of witnesses did not affect his resolution. If McFarland was looking out for an opportunity to sacrificate his malignation, (as they say,) he could have that opportunity when witnesses would not have been present; and yet, according to two or three witnesses, he called four persons to see him shoot Richardson without any hesitation. If you perceive the evidence of McFarland was master of his mind.

THE INHUMAN CHARGE OF COWARDICE.

They want to say it was cowardice. Oh! what an inhuman charge to bring against this man! How could he quail before the eye of a man like Richardson! Could an injured husband quail before the eye of the destroyer of his hearth? Where is he armed who hath his quarrel just? A pigmy becomes a giant, a woman becomes a heroine under the pressure of a just provocation. No man can be a coward in a just cause. Since the world was formed, and as long as his history may be written, you will find no instance of that. No man can quail before the eye of a man who destroys his wife; and what an inhuman assertion that is, that he could not face Richardson behind him in the face, that he did not dare to shoot him; but on this particular occasion he came from behind this desk and shot him like an assassin! You will remember also, the testimony of Samuel Shaller himself. He described the occasion on which they met at the *Tribune* office, and they said later, that Westerfelt, he never meant to kill him; he did not do it; he intended but to intimidate him. Why, he had killed him if he had so mind. That is the explanation of this matter. Why is it attributed to cowardice? Why say that Richardson's eye made him tremble and drive Mim from his purpose?

The speaker called the attention of the jury to the evidence of the unfortunate man to show that it was not that of a man who would quail in the eye of Richardson, going over the incidents of his career from his coming to this country in 1852, his labor as a mechanic, his struggles for an education, his speculations in the West, and his appointment to office in New-York.

THE PRISONER'S POLITICAL LIFE AFTER THE LOSS OF HIS PROPERTY.

Being a devoted Republican, being a fine elocutionist, being a captivating political orator, he is picked out by his party in the time of its need. He goes out as one of its emissaries to rally the people around the political standard of that party. He renders them great service, and for reward for that service in the most trying time of his country's existence, he receives one of the most responsible offices that could have been conferred upon him. For at that time the Commissioner of Enrollment was almost tantamount to being Governor of the State; for the draft was resisted in this City, and at one time number the fearful amount of bloodshed that was consequent on its enforcement, and therefore those charged with carrying out the draft were tried, and they were selected because they were true to the Union. It was therefore selected. It was a kind of political reward he received from his party for the lasting services he rendered them, and the obligations they felt themselves under to him. He goes into that position in 1863, and since that time he has held public office. It is a matter of fame that he was thrown on a public office. I have never known an instance of not regret it. As soon as they lose it they are as poor as of the means of gaining a living, and such men tell me they would be better satisfied if they had never obtained office, for poverty and beggary are the result. McFarland held office from his date down to the present hour, and although, by his position as Commissioner of Enrollment, he was receiving a munificent salary, at other times his private emoluments did not exceed $5 per day.

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It has never been below that standard, for his smallest income from the Revenue Department was $1,700. That, of course, was not a great salary for himself and family; but that was all a poor man could do, and the question for you is this: Had that woman the right to leave him because he could not scrape together more than $5 per day? Suppose she went on the stage and gave those readings—was that more than her duty to her family? How many instances do we know of accomplished ladies supporting families by their own exertions? If the husband is unequal to the task, is there anything wrong in the wife, if she can supply the deficit strength, doing so? During the year that he was in the above employment he was also a lawyer. You have the testimony of Mr. Billings that from 1865 to 1868, the time in which he held public office, he had a desk in his office, and that he practiced law for a period of a year, and you have the testimony of Dennis Black, that he had his name up at the office of Sanford & Le Barron until these troubles rendered him incompetent to attend to the business committed to his charge. That is the record of this man. He was rich when he married this woman; he was carried down by his appetite to be richer. He took office, and then he took an employment; but at no period of his married life had he not provided for his family as least $5 a day. Let me call your attention to the plot against this unfortunate man, more fiendish, more diabolical than has ever been known or heard of in this world.

WHY HIS WIFE WAS PUT ON THE STAGE.

In ordinary cases where a wife elopes with her paramour, the lawyer for abandoned husband with her husband, and leaves him as the injured party free to get a divorce. She leaves him in the enjoyment of both of those rights. The natural right and his right to get a divorce from her, because of her adulteration. This is the usual course. But I shall undertake to show you, that on the evidence in this case the jury could rise from their seats without leaving that Richardson overlooked this man, if I may before she left him. If she had done like other women, she would have left him his children and the right to get a divorce. But see what an outrageous plot is laid out for him. The first feature is that she can put herself in a position where she can declare herself independent of him, and for that purpose she is put on the stage, where she was an abortion there. She had no talent as an actress, and they dare not say she had. But that was where the fulfillment of this programme. As soon as she got on the stage of course she left the stage. It was not her place. It could not have been heard of on the same stage she left him, cannot have reason to give color to her previous conduct! Has ever there yet for the purpose we have stated, been Mr. Stewart or Mr. Booth and yet we see if she had those claims upon his support, the consideration which Mrs. Calhoun represents. We know not why they knew that she had not the means to live after the husband writing that, and never was likely to rise above it.

THE SCHEME OF THE SEPARATION.

Now, then, is the first feature; to get her on the stage, away from McFarland, and set her up in a money matter independent as it were, and the husband is left to pay for all the expenses of the children. He might have been in Mr. Sinclair's office, or any other part of the building; but I want to show how determined they are to destroy this case. Mr. Carver said he thought he saw him there at three o'clock in the afternoon. Happening, as I said, to show that at that time he was miles away from there, what does he do? He says it was because of my hurling that bravado at him—a mere professional bravado—he was indeed so shrink from what he stated and correct every word of it. The object of that was to show that McFarland was moving around the office waiting for Richardson.

WAS REHEARSING ARMED, AND IF SO, WHY?

In reference to the fact of Richardson's being armed on the evening of the occurrence it is perfectly disgusting. If it has any other signification than this, it shows that he was prepared to kill him. It proves precisely how he was armed for making himself especially to the man he had wronged; and you will perceive his guilt in this. He did he wrong that pistol in a flannel cloth and hand it to a friend for the purpose of being concealed when he did and there for many minutes of life were then left to him! Why did he carry out his wickedness against this man in trying to suppress an impression as statement as that when he did not know how many minutes he had to live and when he wanted to have it said, when he was gone, that he was unarmed—an unarmed man, by the man who had prepared himself before hand to cause his death when he encountered him! He was as wicked to that man that, at the very last moment, he did not want it known that he was armed, but those who would keep it concealed showed a malicious intention against the prisoner. He did not want to have it known, not only that he earned death, but that he was prepared to deal death to him who suffered such great wrongs at his hands.

WHY THE DEED WAS NOT DONE BEFORE.

Gentlemen, let me call your attention to the different occasions on which McFarland could have shot Richardson with greater certainty and security to himself than he did on the way to the *Tribune* office, where the slightest manifestation of hostility would result in his being immediately overpowered. Freeman, the witness for the prosecution, saw McFarland and Richardson there together in the Summer of 1869. Richardson was in Sinclair's office. McFarland went to the door of the office, and seeing him there immediately retired. Richardson remained in the office five or six minutes, and passed out within a few feet of the prisoner. Here was a better opportunity for that, if he desired to take his life; I see no this distinction that on this occasion he did not shoot Richardson, he had that control of his reason for which the law holds him accountable; but on this occasion he had not that control of his mind, which is the soul and substance of criminality. On that occasion he found McFarland deadened by the opiate of Nemesis, and then McFarland was entirely beyond control. We have also the evidence of Mr. Miles Sinclair, who saw them three times together. On one occasion McFarland went to the door of his brother's office in the *Tribune*, but seeing Richardson there he retired and waited until he had left. He saw them twice in the May, 1869, and he saw them once previous to May, but he could not designate the month. Ira Barron met McFarland in Broadway early last Fall, and they walked on together to the front of the Tribune building while standing there, Richardson and Sinclair passed by and spoke to them. Mr. Whitelaw Reed says that McFarland and Richardson were in a saloon in Nassau, near Ann-street, when McFarland, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, came in. They had some refreshments. They remained about four minutes when McFarland left, and Cleveland joined Mr. Richardson and Mr. Reed. What more certain chances, if he wanted to kill him? Now, you will perceive, if the prosecution is to be believed, it was immediately to McFarland where he killed Richardson, because of the presence of witnesses did not affect his resolution. If McFarland was looking out for an opportunity to sacrificate malignation, (as they say,) he could have that opportunity when witnesses would not have been present; and yet, according to two or three witnesses, he called four persons to see him shoot Richardson without any hesitation. If you perceive the evidence of McFarland was master of his mind.

THE INHUMAN CHARGE OF COWARDICE.

They want to say it was cowardice. Oh! what an inhuman charge to bring against this man! How could he quail before the eye of a man like Richardson! Could an injured husband quail before the eye of the destroyer of his hearth? Where is he armed who hath his quarrel just? A pigmy becomes a giant, a woman becomes a heroine under the pressure of a just provocation. No man can be a coward in a just cause. Since the world was formed, and as long as his history may be written, you will find no instance of that. No man can quail before the eye of a man who destroys his wife; and what an inhuman assertion that is, that he could not face Richardson behind him in the face, that he did not dare to shoot him; but on this particular occasion he came from behind this desk and shot him like an assassin! You will remember also, the testimony of Samuel Shaller himself. He described the occasion on which they met at the *Tribune* office, and they said later, that Westerfelt, he never meant to kill him; he did not do it; he intended but to intimidate him. Why, he had killed him if he had so mind. That is the explanation of this matter. Why is it attributed to cowardice? Why say that Richardson's eye made him tremble and drive Mim from his purpose?

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letter was sent to Mr. Oliver Johnson, inviting himself and his wife to be present, and stating the purpose for which the assembly was to take place. The persons present were old Mr. Sage and his wife, Mr. Sinclair and his wife, Mr. Oliver Johnson, Mrs. McFarland and the prisoner at the bar. Now, you will remember a very curious feature in the proceedings. Mrs. McFarland stated that the prisoner was there in order that he might hear her wrongs. Now, it is clear from that, that up to the time of the meeting old Mr. Sage never knew of anything that should cause any alienation of affection on the part of Mrs. McFarland from her husband. Although his wife told a story which he must have known as well as she, yet, according to the testimony, Mr. Sage was then going to be let into a knowledge of a state of facts which up to the 24th of February, 1867, he had never known of. I want to be particular in regard to that, and I think that is the reason why Mr. Sage was not put upon the stand. Although it is fair to infer that he knew as much as his wife, it is contended that he knew nothing until his daughter prepared to communicate it to him on this occasion. This interview it appears lasted about one hour. McFarland, with a view of arresting his fate, if possible, called her attention to the way in which his wife would compromise herself, compromise her child, and last of all compromise him. She wanted to go into a statement of her griefs; for, you see, she had summoned a set of witnesses who would hear the facts just as she wanted them.

DID HE LAY HIS HEAD ON THE BLOCK?

McFarland was alone. He was a lawyer, and he knew that whatever he said might at some future period be produced against him and misrepresented. He saw that the assembly was prepared to espouse the cause of Mrs. McFarland against him, so he stood solely on the defensive. They tell you, however, that he served to a consummation! That at the end of an hour he laid his head upon the block, and asked the executioner to sever it from his body! Now, gentlemen, I care not how high the standing of any man who comes into Court to swear to a fact like that—can a jury be found on the face of this earth who are willing to believe a story like that, no matter how respectable or powerful he may be? Do you believe, does any man here believe, that when McFarland went to that house to get back his wife—for he had done nothing to alienate her affections, and that was what he expected—that he retired from that house fully resigned to his fate, and willing that his wife should get a divorce from him, and knowing that a divorce was all that was wanting, in order that she might be united with another man. You can blow out a candle—you can put out a flame—but the emotion of love, such emotion as McFarland felt for his wife, you cannot extinguish in that summary way. Why, gentlemen, see how grossly false that story is. What is the first thing this unfortunate man does after that meeting? He begins the suit for the custody of his child—thus showing that he was fully determined to assert his marital and paternal rights. And yet they would have you believe that from the night of the 24th February 1867, he resigned his marital rights, and that he never thought of reasserting them again until the 25th November 1869, in order that he might have a plea of insanity when he slew the man who had opposed him there. Can it be true? I care not how many men come forward and swear to it—I know that it is impossible that any jury can believe it.

A BLASPHEMOUS ASSEMBLY.

What an inhuman, blasphemous assembly that was. There they were collected together on that Sabbath afternoon to destroy this man by cramming down his throat a species of divorce which could be to all future time used against him. He wrote to the County Clerk of every county of the State of Indiana, asking to be advised if these divorce proceedings had been instituted. He wrote to several in the State of Illinois. From first to last he has shown that he never meant to give up his marital rights. Now at this very time Mr. Sinclair had done an act which showed that he did not really believe what he was endeavoring to impress upon your minds. I [illegible] did not believe it then; and I am sure you will not believe it now. At that time Mr. Sinclair wrote a letter to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States recommending McFarland as a proper person to fill the position of Register in Bankruptcy. This was on the 8th of March, 1867; and yet on the 24th February, 1867, Mr. Sinclair would have you believe he had decreed a divorce against McFarland for sufficient cause. We judge men by their acts, and it seems to me that under such circumstances this testimony amounts to little.

THE FIRST SHOOTING.

A few words now in reference to one of the most unnatural conspiracies ever substantiated in a court of justice. They have imported into this case what they call "the first shooting." You remember, it took place on the night of the 1st of March, 1867. Now, you will perceive that, instead of calling Capt. Caffray and the policemen who witnessed this affair, they endeavor to make it tell against the prisoner by mere conversations and admissions of other persons. One witness makes an allusion to the first shooting, and says that McFarland admitted that on that occasion he shot Richardson—meaning to argue from that simple fact that he attempted to take Richardson's life, and that he meant maliciously to take it on the 25th November, 1869. Now the evidence in regard to this affair is given by Mr. Callahan, that at [illegible] o'clock he heard the discharge of a pistol. He rushed in the direction whence they came, and there he found two men struggling in the gutter—one on the top of the other—McFarland under, Richardson—Richardson on top, holding McFarland's hand down—grasping the hand in which he held the pistol. Now they mean to say to you that from the frequency of the discharges, McFarland must have made several attempts upon Richardson's life. But the testimony of Mr. Callahan is that a ball passed near him as he was going to the scene of the struggle, showing that the ball was discharged through the exertions of Richardson in holding McFarland's hand under the circumstances stated. Now, there is no evidence to show that McFarland fired the pistol at him at all—no evidence that they were on their feet when it was fired. We have got to take this case where the evidence puts it. The men were down; the little man was under; the other man was holding his hand; in the struggle, the trigger of the pistol was drawn, and three shots were fired. Are you going to infer that McFarland fired at Richardson, and that lying on McFarland was necessary to the protection of Richardson's life? You can draw no such conclusion. All the evidence shows that the big man had the little man at a disadvantage, and that the little man had a pistol under such circumstances as in law would have justified him in using it. Besides, it is clear that the witnesses who were upon the spot were not on the same side of the street. These witnesses were on the south side and the men were in the gutter on the north side of the street; and from what Mr. Callahan says, that he was nearly shot as he came up, are we to infer that McFarland was the assailant, and Richardson the assailed? Suppose McFarland was on trial for that, where is the Court that would hesitate to say, "Gentlemen, the man shot, was on the top of the man who is said to have shot him. There was a disproportion between them; and if the evidence of Callahan shows anything, it shows that it was fired off by Richardson; it was he who caused that motion in the bullet which merely resulted in its penetrating the body of the witness." Now, they go from this point to the Station-house; this man is presented at the Bar, before the Captain in command of that precinct. He is then in chains—for every purpose he is in chains.

MRS. M'FARLAND AT THE STATION.

That woman comes in. She tries to rush between them. The Captain calls her to account; but she rushes up and hugs her paramour in the very presence of the man she was determined to destroy. What an awful thing! There was a husband loaded with shame, and the wife rushes to embrace her paramour before him. What a sight! Could anything be worse than that? No such thing as that was ever before established in a Court of Justice! And when the Police Captain said to her, "Is this man your husband?" she replied: "He once was, but he is not now." This unfortunate man was then beastly unconscious; his unconsciousness went so far that, fortunately, he was not able to observe and appreciate the injury his wife was doing to him. What a deliverance that was from the anguish of such a sight! You remember the testimony of Callahan, that when Richardson was moved they first stopped at No. 72 Amity-street to get some night clothing and brandy. She put her hand on the leg of this man Richardson and said, "I hope you are not badly hurt." But for this man, her lawful husband, she had no feeling. She knew not how he was, nor how he was being treated. Her only interest was for the man who had rushed her husband into the situation in which he was placed. Can a more horrible sin be imagined than that? It was a sight which Providence allowed this man, in the unconsciousness into which he fell, not to see, not to perceive.

EVIDENCE OF THE PROSECUTION ON SANITY.

In reference to the prisoner's sanity, they have introduced two witnesses. Mr. Pomeroy testified as to the letters which he pretended that the prisoner desired to sell to him, and Mr. Schermerhorn, of the American Educational Monthly, testified as to the article he prepared for that journal. But that is fully explained by Mr. Ludlow—the article then handed to him, being such a production as would probably emanate from the mind of a man as we say McFarland is.

THE THREATS AGAINST RICHARDSON.

Then, in reference to the threats which McFarland is said to have made against Richardson, we have had forty-one witnesses, who have spoke of his violent manner, but not one of them testified to ever having heard him utter a single threat against the libertine. I want you here to take notice that not one of those witnesses heard him utter these threats. And yet, a handful of witnesses are brought here for the prosecution to state that he uttered the most atrocious threats in reference to the deceased. Now the best evidence against that testimony is the fact that no account of these threats reached Richardson himself, nor was there any complaint made at a Police office. Sinclair testified to a threat—but it was a conditional one—in regard to Richardson's marriage with his wife; and the man Howell, who testified in regard to another threat, stands stamped before you as utterly unworthy of belief. We will prove to you by the evidence of two respectable witnesses that he is so perfectly infamous as to be utterly unworthy of any credit. The testimony of Dewey has little weight. He has had some trouble with his wife, the facts of which he endeavored to explain, but which you can just as well understand as he can. It is clear that without the order of Judge Ludlow his wife would be without support. He has no sympathy with Daniel McFarland, who loves his wife, and who never wanted to be from her, and who [illegible] his present condition [illegible] upon his separation from her. Then we have the testimony of Mr. Stowe, who festered for years under the belief that he owed his discharge to McFarland without cause; he believed that until McFarland discharged his mind. He wants you to understand that he heard McFarland say he would be the means of Richardson's death. The threat which Mr. Palmer says he heard him utter amounts to nothing. He says he cannot remember the words. He could not even remember whether it was conditional on Richardson's keeping his son from him or not.

Is it not fair then, to presume that if he spoke anything about harming Mr. Richardson at all to Mr. Gamble, he must have conditioned it upon the fact that Mr. Richardson was standing between him and his little boy? Certainly, as Mr. Gamble does not deny it, and does not proceed to, how is it possible for you to presume otherwise? In reference to Mr. Ehrhardt, he testifies that in March, 1867, Mr. McFarland told him that if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife until she was divorced, he was on a perilous path. If a divorce has been procured, then this threat has no application to Mr. Richardson. In reference to Mr. Justice Hearn Browne, he wants to make it appear that about November, 1867, Mr. McFarland came to the Astor House as though intending mischief to Richardson. When he saw Richardson's eyes he quailed and retired from the room. We have explained to you by Mr. Dennis Shea all that could be said on that matter. He was then in pursuit of Mr. Richardson for the purpose of having a service procured on him, and seeing Mr. Richardson there, he retired abruptly for the purpose of procuring that summons. That Mr. McFarland ever had cause to quail in the presence of Albert D. Richardson, is a fact that I hardly think any juror will believe. But, gentlemen, Mr. Browne's statement is entitled to be received with great allowance, for we have proved that what Mr. Nicholson received on the night of the shooting he passed to Mr. Browne, and yet Mr. Browne swears that he never knew that Mr. Richardson had a pistol.

M'FARLAND'S INTOXICATION.

What a sorry figure has the prosecution cut in reference to establishing the defendant's intoxication. First Mr. Dewey, and then Mr. Stowe, and then Mrs. Lane, and then Luther Horton; then Mr. Ehrhardt, and then Mrs. Vickers; then Mrs. Sage, who saw him under the influence of liquor twice, at the birth of the first child, in 1858; and on another occasion when he came to her house, and had a quarrel with a coachman; and then Miss Lizzie J. Sage, who testified to his conduct on a certain occasion on which he accompanied her to a matinee, showing that however the determination of the private interest in a prosecution to injure and destroy this man, they have failed in this as in any other particular.

THE WORK OF THE SAGE FAMILY.

In reference to the work assigned to the Sage family, I have noted these few considerations on my brief. It was important in Mrs. Calhoun to show that Mrs. McFarland went on the stage with the privity and sanction of her husband. Unless Mrs. Calhoun's letters were countervailed they convicted her of having persuaded Mrs. McFarland to go on the stage. Now, Mrs. Sage is [illegible] to kill off those letters, or the effect of those letters, or to the way in which Mrs. McFarland came to go on the stage. She swears that in June, 1868, when Mrs. McFarland and her husband were on a visit to her house, Mrs. McFarland spoke of going on the stage, and she said she had just been reading herself the life of Mrs. Mowatt, and the suggestion that the stage life was a hard life, and that Mr. McFarland [illegible] in order to encourage her going on the stage. They were not content in assigning Mrs. Sage that duty, but assigned to her the additional duty of proving that Mr. McFarland had read to her and approved the letter of Mrs. Calhoun of the 22d of September, 1868, in which she [illegible] of her exertions to get Mrs. McFarland on the stage. In this way they expect to get rid of the connection of Mrs. Sinclair in what we have called the induction of Mrs. McFarland, in violation of her husband's wishes, on the stage. Now, gentlemen, you will perceive the unreasonableness of Mrs. Sage's evidence, which suggests this.

MRS. SAGE'S REMARKABLE MEMORY.

If Miss Sage had so good a memory as to remember this conversation of June, 1868, and this conversation in September, 1868, why could she not remember the three specimens of her daughter's handwriting I placed in her hands? You will remember how positive the old lady was when I asked her if in December she wrote only one letter, she said, "Yes, sir, I wrote one, and but one." I handed her a letter; she said, "Yes, that is mine; I am mistaken." Now, you will perceive the positiveness with which that old lady testifies, and you will see that she gives out nothing that will benefit the defense. She remembers that interview in June, and the reading of the letter in September, and, though she is familiar with her daughter's handwriting, she would not presume to recognize three specimens which were proved by another witness to be the acknowledged handwriting of her daughter.

THE PART OF THE GILBERT FAMILY.

Now in reference to the Gilbert family I have a few observations. Mrs. Gilbert, the mother, was called here to show that Mrs. McFarland left this City on the 21st July, 1869, and she stated that because she had a memorandum statement of something which took place between her and Mrs. McFarland on that day. Now the reason for her precision in that particular does not appear, but if the facts had been gone into it would appear to be this: Mrs. McFarland, if she got a divorce from Indiana, had to reside there a year without being out of the State at all, and therefore it is necessary for her friends in this State to arrange the dates so that she resided in the State of Indiana a whole year without going out of it; and that is the reason this [illegible]. She was called also for the purpose of disproving Mrs. Callahan's testimony, and that part of it has been disproved by the remarks I have made. Mrs. Calhoun was called for the purpose of showing that McFarland [illegible] the stage. The interview at Sinclair's house was after the letter of September, 1868—after the engagement was made for her appearance; and to supply the additional fact that he was cruel to his wife because he opposed it Mrs. Calhoun was called.

RICHARDSON'S INTENDED.

Miss Lily Gilbert was called to contradict Mrs. Mason. You will recollect that Mrs. Mason says that Mrs. McFarland introduced a lady with her, Miss Lily Gilbert, as the betrothed of Mr. Richardson, and that with a view to take suspicion off herself and secure the admission to Mr. Richardson's room. Miss Lily Gilbert denies that any such thing as that took place; now you will perceive what a short-sighted denial that is. Mrs. McFarland wrote that to Richardson, and in an intercepted letter which has been read here he says: "Funny about Lily and the young lady I am engaged to." Now I ask this Court and jury did not Miss Lily Gilbert swear that when she accompanied Mrs. McFarland there, there was nothing said about Mr. Richardson's intended. And so exultant were they over what had taken place that Mrs. McFarland writes it in a letter to Mr. Richardson, and Richardson writes back pleasantly what I will now read to you: "Funny about Lily and the young lady I am engaged to." And yet Miss Lily swears that nothing of the kind took place. "It only confirms my theory that you and Molly are first-class intriguers."

MRS. SINCLAIR'S TESTIMONY.

In reference to Mrs. Sinclair, most of her testimony I have already interpreted. Mrs. Sinclair was called to show that she gave $100 in two installments of $50 each, I believe, to Mrs. McFarland when she was in great need; that these amounts were subsequently returned, but she, out of pity or compassion, expended it for clothing for her. Mrs. Sinclair was also called to show that No. 36 Amity-street was a miserable house, so much so that she scarcely dared enter it. She was also called to show that Mr. McFarland, when she called there, was away, and that she took Mrs. McFarland to her house and kept her there a week. Now, Sir, she is contradicted in the whole particular by three witnesses on the part of the defense. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and Mr. Baxley contradict every part of the testimony of Mrs. Sinclair in that particular. They told you the character of that house, and Mr. and Mrs. McFarland lived there, Mr. McFarland not being away at all, as being referred to in the testimony of Mrs. Sinclair. Now, gentlemen, is Mrs. Sinclair, because she has a more exalted position than Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Baxley, to be believed in a Court of Justice? These three witnesses concur in stating to you that that was a good respectable house. These two people, McFarland and his wife, were happy there, and there is not a particle of testimony to show that during the week which Mrs. Sinclair swears she kept her at her house, she was in any other place than her proper home—the home her husband had provided for her under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. I now, gentlemen, conclude. You must have been satisfied from certain suggestions that have been made by the counsel for the prosecution in questions put by them to the different witnesses called on the part of the defense, that some person was prompting them, and communicating to them facts that could only be known by two persons, or that would only be likely to be known by two persons—the prisoner at the bar and his wife. But if you will pass over some of the incidents of this trial, you will be satisfied, from the very course pursued by the private counsel for the prosecution, that he must have been either directly in conference with Mrs. McFarland, for the purpose of getting a cue by which he could examine witnesses introduced on the part of the defense, or else she must have been directly communicating with him. What more horrible thing! That that wife, in addition to what she has already done, nevertheless tried to saddle upon this man and father the cruel fate which is meant to be the goal at which this prosecution is to arrive.

VINDICATION FROM THE CHARGE OF INTOXICATION.

It is my duty, gentlemen, to refer to the vindicatory testimony on the point of Mr. McFarland's intoxication before I close. You have the testimony of Mr. Bunker, with whom Mr. McFarland boarded in July and August, 1861, that Mr. McFarland was a perfectly sober man, never under the influence of liquor, and kind and attentive to his wife. You have the testimony of Mrs. Oliver, who kept house corner of Varick and Laight streets, with whom they lived for years, giving McFarland the same character. You have the testimony of Mrs. Manning, the servant of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland during that period, giving him a good character. You have the testimony of Ellen Wilson, who lived with them a year and a half, from June, 1866, giving Mr. McFarland the same character. You have the testimony of Mrs. Cox to the same effect. You have the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson with whom they lived at No. 36 Amity-street, and also the testimony of Mrs. Mattison. All these witnesses trace Mr. McFarland down for the month of July, 1868, and all of them showing that he and his wife lived on terms of amity with one another; that they were exceedingly devoted to and fond of each other, and that they never discovered any fault on the part of this husband in his demeanor toward her.

I have had to hurry, gentlemen, through the latter portion of my remarks. I will rely upon your recollection of the evidence. I have sufficiently refreshed it in many particulars as to enable you to supply such deficiencies as may exist in that part of my performance, and in fact supply such deficiencies as may exist in the whole of my performance. I know that you are overcome by the length of time I have addressed you. I am satisfied the Court is worn out, and I know that I almost begin, physically, to sink under the ordeal through which I have passed.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GERRY.

I have been greatly assisted by my noble professional brother in this case. He and I had the honor to be associated on a previous occasion, when our labors were great, but in this case they have been much greater than they were on that occasion, and I feel under the greatest obligations, and it would be doing the greatest injustice to him were I not to state publicly how much of his time and talent he has spent in the preparation of this defense. Certainly, no case ever tried in this country has taken more labor on the part of the defense than has been taken on this trial, and however much credit has been given to me I feel it but the just due to the cause of truth to say of many of my performances, the honor of them, at least, should have fallen almost exclusively upon the shoulders of my learned associate. For weeks, sacrificing interests beyond conception, he has clung to this case with an interest which I have never known to be equaled by any counsel with whom I have had the honor to be associated. If in passing from the sphere of my duty on this occasion, I have gained always the same gratification he has gained for me, my gratification will be beyond all measure.

PERORATION.

The position you undertake, gentlemen of the jury, is a broad one. Little did you think when this event first happened that you would be called upon to assume the responsibilities of such an occasion. Meet them like husbands, fathers, men. The highest interests of society are involved in this proceeding. Beware how you announce that the desecration of the marriage relation creates no other emotion in a manly bosom than that of more manly passion or revenge. By all the considerations which hallow it in your eyes do not thus lightly esteem it. A home in ruins, how distressing the desolation. All sublunary happiness is short-lived at best. That of the family circle is not exempt. One by one its members may be summoned to other spheres, to take part in other cares, to put on other relations. Death may enter its portals and remove from its number its victims. In all this there is pain; but brief, endurable in any form but that of dishonor. [illegible] Home is home, though ever so homely. The best home for us is that which receives us with the warmest heart and welcomes us with the most cordial hand. [illegible]—how happy, how joyous those words! At this moment does not the memory revert [illegible] to the abodes of our early days when gathered around the family fire-side in which a constellation of love and affection, father, mother, brothers and sisters constituted a little community in themselves. Who would not be a child again? To you are committed these sacred interests; upon you are riveted the eyes of an anxious public. You are to reflect in your action the value you place upon your own hearths and the affection with which you regard your own firesides. When you return to them from this place remember to bear the gladdening news that they cannot be desecrated with impunity by the trade of the adulterer. Let those helpless innocents who lean upon you feel that they are still safe—that they still enjoy security. The purity of woman is not to be questioned; her virtue is a tower of strength. It has proved itself able to withstand the strongest and most persistent assaults. Still are we not taught daily to pray that we may not be led into temptation? In her appropriate and exclusive department may she ever illustrate her Scriptural portraiture, and it be the highest duty of every wife and mother to have it said of her that "she perceiveth her merchandise is good—her candle goeth not out by night; that she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness; that she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness; that her children will rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her; and her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land." Let those who dare dishonor the husband and the father; who wickedly presume to sap the foundations of his happiness be admonished in good season of the perilousness of the work in which they are engaged. As a result of your deliberations may they realize and acknowledge the never-failing justice of the Divine edict, that jealousy is the rage of a man, and that he will not, cannot, must not spare in the day of his vengeance.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, at which time District-Attorney Garvin will sum up the case for the prosecution.

Closing the Police Books—Division of the Metropolitan Funds.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, final action was taken on the division of the Police Life Insurance Fund and the Metropolitan Reward Fund as required by the laws of 1870. The first of these funds, which amounts to $[illegible], was divided upon the basis heretofore published. New-York, $[illegible]; Brooklyn, $[illegible]. The Metropolitan Reward Fund was apportioned as follows: New-York, $[illegible]; Brooklyn, $7,814 [illegible]; Richmond County, $[illegible]; Yonkers, $[illegible]; West Farms, $[illegible]. The Board also reported the number of annuitants chargeable upon the Life Insurance Fund, those in Brooklyn being fifteen in number, having pensions in gross of $3,775, and in New-York ninety-six in number, the total of pensions being $22,475.

Brentano's New Store.

The tide of business in this City is ever flowing upward. Among the noticeable removals is that of Brentano, the newsman, who from his old, but somewhat confined quarters in Broadway, has moved into the spacious new building No. 33 Union-square. Here he has a handsome store, 20 feet by 100, the counters of which are fitted up with periodicals, literature, new books and pamphlets. There is, indeed, nothing of this kind issued that is not to be found at Brentano's; and here, too, can be had the Times, and other morning and evening papers. From morn to eve the clerks in the new store are kept busily at work, for not only have the old patrons of the establishment been retained, but new ones are constantly coming in. Perhaps one secret of this success is, that Brentano attends to business himself.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, May 9—P. M.

Today was devoted on the Stock Exchange chiefly to the annual election of officers. The business in Stocks, at the Board, was consequently interrupted to some extent, more, perhaps, than usual on such occasions because of the animated canvass for the Presidency of the Board between the respective friends of Mr. Wm. Seymour, Independent, and Mr. Alexander Taylor, Regular nominee. The other executive candidates were common to both tickets, and Mr. Moses A. Wheelock was made First Vice-President; Mr. James Mitchell, Second Vice-President; Mr. D. C. Hays, Treasurer, and Mr. B. O. White, Secretary, without opposition. At 4 o'clock this Afternoon the counting of the vote had proceeded so far as to indicate the election of Mr. Seymour for President of the Exchange. The members of the Governing Committee for the class of 1874, and the members to fill vacancies in the classes of 1871, 1872 and 1873, had not been announced at 4 o'clock.

As compared with Saturday's market, the Public Funds were dull at steady quotations, and the Gold market without much interest at 114¼@114⅜ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were generally quoted ⅛ ₩ cent higher on London, but there was not sufficient animation in the demand, at 109⅞ ₩ cent, up to 3 o'clock, to materially influence confidence in the Gold Room. Nor was there any news from Europe or from Washington to seriously affect the market either way. The specials from Washington, while repeating that the Funding Bill will be considered in Committee of Ways and Means of the House to-morrow, express the belief that no report on the subject will be made for some weeks to come. Money was in free supply to the Brokers today at 5@6 ₩ cent, the leading houses paying no more than 5 ₩ cent, on balances offered at their counters by Street lenders.

Notwithstanding the interruption to the business of the Stock Exchange in the forenoon, the feeling in the Railway market after 3 o'clock was decidedly *Bullish*, and at a late hour the advance on Saturday's quotation very decided. This was especially the case in the Vanderbilt Stocks, in Rock Island, North-west Common, Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi. The widest fluctuations of the day were on Lake Shore Stock, which opened at 100⅛, fell to 99½, and recovered to 100⅛@100⅜ ₩ cent. The excitement at the close of the day ran on the Vanderbilt New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Ohio and Mississippi, North-west and Rock Island, but the Western Roads generally were strong and Reading and Harlem higher than in the forenoon. In the Miscellaneous Stocks there was nothing done of special importance, except in the Shares of the Adams Express Company, which advanced to 60⅝ ₩ cent. The Southern State Bonds were without interest as compared with Saturday's quotations.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. Foreign Bills were firm on the basis of 109⅞ on London; Gold quiet at 114⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds strong, after a considerable private business at the counters of the great dealers through the day. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury Office today amount to $416,000; the May Interest paid out to $491,000. In the Long Room of the Stock Exchange the Railways were partially unsettled by rumors from Washington in regard to the Funding Bill, which we dare say are entitled to no real consideration.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 9.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States ten 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅜	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold Coin	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	56½	56
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	94⅞	95⅛
Reading Railroad	102⅞	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	130⅛	130⅝
North-western Common	81⅜	82⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅛	91⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81	81⅜
St. Paul Common	66	66⅝
Lake Shore	100⅛	99⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅝
New-Jersey Central	109⅛	109⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$96,642,[illegible]
Gold receipts	594,619 [illegible]
Gold payments	330,[illegible]
Gold Balance	76,[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	425,[illegible]
Currency balance	1,[illegible]
General balance	97,[illegible]
Customs received	416,000 00
May interest paid	491,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Manhattan	142	Imp. & Traders'	151½
Merchants'	124	Park	[illegible]
Mechanics'	138	Central National	111
Union	130	Fourth National	107½
America	142½	Ninth National	116
Phenix	108	Tenth National	115
Tradesmen's	154	Oriental	150
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
Merch. Exchange	108	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	108	American Coal	57
State of New-York	108	Canton Co., Baltimore	71½
Commerce	127	West. Union Tel.	32½
American Exchange	111	Quicksilver Mining	9
Chatham	178	Mariposa Mining	5½
Bank of the Republic	112	Mariposa Pref.	17½
Bank of N. America	106½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	44
Hanover	108	Adams Express	65⅞
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Express	17½
Metropolitan	141	Wells-Fargo Scrip	8
East River	111	American Express	43
Shoe & Leather	165	U. S. Express	44½
Corn Exchange	130	Merch. Union Express	8
Continental	97½	Pacific Mail	41⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 9.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102¼
City 6s, new	102⅜	102¾
Camden and Amboy	120	121
Pennsylvania Central	112½	112¾
Reading	102⅞	102⅞
Lehigh Valley	56	56¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	28⅞
Northern Central	..	46
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	90¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CURRENCY BONDS,

Yielding to purchasers a revenue of

NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on amount invested. SOME SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. PRIME COUNTY BONDS, principal and interest payable by the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

Issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at par and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, [illegible], and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD [illegible] Auburn. A populous and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district [illegible]. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, [illegible] enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road [illegible].

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining limited portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed in this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL— [illegible]

GRAIN— [illegible]

HAY— [illegible]

HOPS— [illegible]

MOLASSES— [illegible]

PETROLEUM— [illegible]

PROVISIONS— [illegible]

SUGARS— [illegible]

TALLOW— [illegible]

WHISKY— [illegible]

FREIGHTS— [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

[illegible]

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	- -	$1,000
Landaus	- -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	- -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	- -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for ... $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants ... 300

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY carriage horses, good travelers, guaranteed sound and kind [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible]

PONY FOR SALE—[illegible] HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, [illegible]

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—SEVEN years old, sound and kind in saddle and harness [illegible]. Apply at No. 161 East [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GRAY PONY, AGED FIVE years. Inquire at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT BRIGHT bay carriage horses [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE ELEGANT ROCKAWAY carriage, made by Lawrence, but little used. Apply at [illegible]

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., opposite [illegible] Importers and dealers [illegible]

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, [illegible] Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
[illegible]
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
[illegible]
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases embroidered and ruffled to order. [illegible]
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP F. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH B. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip F. Kearny, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 78 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1869.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY HON. HIRAM GARDNER, COUNTY Judge of the County of Niagara.—Notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been issued against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, late of the town of Porter, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, and now of [illegible], in the State of Iowa, an absconding debtor, [illegible] to the said County Judge, pursuant to the directions of the statute concerning attachments against absconding, concealed and non-resident debtors, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts unless the said John Harrington appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.—Dated March [illegible], 1870.

THOMAS E. WEBSTER,
Attorney of Attaching Creditor, Lockport, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH SMALL capital for the above invention of the present day, [illegible]. Apply or address [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established [illegible] store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HARRINGTON & O'DONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent May 1, 1870.

[illegible] HARRINGTON,
E. O'DONNELL.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 43 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by the Messrs. [illegible], ELEGANT CABINET PIANO-FORTE, BY CHICKERING & SONS, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS, imported to order by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., RICH CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., of said residence, viz.: Superb ebony and gilt drawing-room suits, covered in blue satin, magnificent cabinets, tables, easy chairs, [illegible], superb ebony and gilt cabinet piano-forte, [illegible], inlaid with marqueterie and rich porcelain medallions, made to order by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, elegant [illegible], bronzes, [illegible] walnut and gilt extension table, superb marble-top buffet, sofas, arm, easy and dining chairs, superb bedroom furniture en suite in rose-wood, walnut and oak, inlaid with ebony, marqueterie, tulip-wood and French walnut, best mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, silk reps and lace curtains, elegant walnut and gilt hall stand, very fine cut glass, French china and silver-plated ware, the contents of [illegible], velvet and English Brussels carpets, also, a Herring [illegible] safe.

The sale will commence with the kitchen and laundry utensils.

The house will be open for inspection on Monday, the 9th inst., by permit only, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. [illegible] West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of ebony and gilt center and [illegible] tables, easy chairs, elegant rose-wood and gilt parlor suite in blue silk reps, carved rose-wood piano-forte, seven octave, rose-wood and [illegible] gilt cabinet, inlaid with marqueterie, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, china vases, marble and gilt mantel clock, elegant oil-paintings, carved black-walnut book-case, rose-wood extension table, rose-wood arm and side chairs, in green reps, rose-wood bedsteads, rose-wood etageres, rose-wood dressing bureaus, rose-wood armoire-a-glace, rose-wood washstands, rose-wood commodes, toilet-sets, mattresses, bolsters, blankets, pillows, bolsters, &c., chandeliers and gas fixtures, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, together with a large quantity of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible], all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

Carved rose-wood parlor suites in green and gold satin, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood, seven-octave, piano-forte, made by [illegible], marble-top center and fancy tables, elegant [illegible] and [illegible], rich carpets, [illegible] damask and lace curtains, [illegible] sofas, lounges, arm, easy and side chairs, rose-wood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a good assortment of French China and cut glass, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, all the fine chandeliers and gas fixtures.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, [illegible] of Richard Warren, assignee.

[illegible] shares Continental Sewer Company, of New-York.

1,000 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.

225 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.

1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.

500 shares [illegible] Company, of New-York, par $5.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Silver Mining Company, par $5.

5 bonds [illegible] Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS. —At the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. [illegible] 5th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17, a valuable collection of paintings by celebrated foreign and American artists, including a special sale of [illegible] belonging to MR. WM. V. [illegible], who is about leaving for Europe. [illegible] The collection is large historical subjects by the distinguished English artist, T. M. Joy, representing "The Meeting of King James IV. and the Scottish Outlaws at [illegible]" [illegible] and the work by Prof. Carl Hübner, "The Pastor's Birthday," by Otto Weber; "Cattle and Landscape," [illegible] by Jourdan; "[illegible]" and other choice works by Plassan, Becker, Anker, Verboeckhoven, Le Poittevin, De Cock, Toulmouche, Giradet, Des Hayes, Schenck, Herzog, Hamman, Van Hove, Lundgren, [illegible], Jungheim, Hanson, Walraven, Leutze, &c., &c.

AMERICAN ARTISTS—Contributions by Durand, McEntee, Kensett, Gignoux, Shattuck, [illegible], Hart, Wm. T. Richards, Bellows, Gifford, Cropsey, Homer, Hays, Lily M. Spencer, Innes, &c., &c.

The exhibition is now open, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale—MONDAY and TUESDAY next.

ART SALE.

HAVE YOU SEEN "[illegible]"—BEARD.
"MOVING BY DOGS"—HENRIETTA RONNER.
"AUTUMN TWILIGHT"—KENSETT.
"SUNDAY MORNING—CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT"—S. R. GIFFORD.
"SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—[illegible]

And other choice paintings by Durand, [illegible], Hart, Huntington, Hennessy, [illegible], Whittredge, McEntee, Hays, Brown, Gray, [illegible], Casilear, Hall, [illegible] being the property of Mrs. [illegible], and will be sold by auction [illegible] EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

BY [illegible] & [illegible]. ON WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rose-wood [illegible] piano, [illegible] pier mirror, [illegible] bookcase, [illegible] marble-top tables, [illegible] hall, [illegible] dining-table, oak, marble-top side-board, [illegible] elegant mantel vases, silver-plated ware, china, crockery, glass-ware, &c.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. F. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

[illegible] boxes prime Layer Figs.
100 bags French Plums.
100 boxes Naples Macaroni.
27 bbls. Sweet Chocolate.
50 bbls. Currants.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
[illegible]
Cargo brig Herald, from Messina.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Bowery.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS, CURTAINS, BOOKS, &c.

GEO. BARKER will sell by auction, without reserve, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, [illegible], all the furniture in said house, consisting of parlor suits in [illegible], pier mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, book-cases, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 9 TO 25 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at [illegible] Marble Works, No. [illegible]

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. —Opening of [illegible] of mantels in this City. Prices to suit the times. [illegible], No. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John E. Rocke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke, Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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Two copies, one year........5
Ten copies, one year........20
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2
Five copies, one year........9
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra........3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after [illegible] o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible] and at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible], at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest returns of the vote in France on Sunday are up to 8 P. M. yesterday, and show for the Government, 7,126,[illegible]; against it, 1,4[illegible],[illegible]. The vote of the army is 210,300 affirmatives and 30,000 negatives, so far as known. It is estimated that the Government will have a majority of 6,000,000. A Paris dispatch dated at midnight last night says that barricades had been thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, which were charged and carried by the troops, who fired on the people. The other quarters of Paris were in a tranquil state. The English papers regard the result as a foregone conclusion....VICTOR HUGO has been cited to appear before the Court to answer a charge of publishing, in the Rappel, an article exciting hatred and contempt for the Government....Private letters from Paris, received in Washington, bring the information that PIERRE BONAPARTE has really made arrangements to visit this country next month....The yachts Sappho and Cambria were off Cowes, England, yesterday afternoon, with a prospect of a favorable wind for a start at 7 o'clock this morning....The betrothal of the Earl of DERBY and the Marchioness of SALISBURY is announced....The London Daily News authoritatively contradicts the rumors of Mr. BRIGHT's intended resignation....The Naturalization bill passed the House of Lords last night....A laborer named CHESCKOW has been arrested in St. Petersburg on suspicion of murdering the Prince D'AREMBERG....The opponents of the Infallibility in the Council were to hold a conference in Rome yesterday, preparatory to the opening of the debate today.

CUBA.

A Havana dispatch says that some of the leading ladies in Puerto Principe have signed an address to their relatives in the Cuban army, urging them to return and accept the liberty offered by the Spanish Government. In the British House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, it was stated last night that the Spanish Government was fully able to suppress the Cuban insurrection, and that the interference of the British Government would be inopportune; also that any opportunity to mitigate the horrors of the civil war would be taken which presented itself, and that the co-operation of the United States to that end would be desirable.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Artificial Limb bill was reported from the Military Committee with an amendment. A resolution recommending the construction of a harbor of refuge at Block Island was adopted. A bill was introduced requiring the annual publication of the amount of interest due on certificates of stocks issued by the United States, dividends, deposits and interest accruing from other sources, which have been unclaimed for two years. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was permitted to call up the bill to reduce taxation, in order to afford him an opportunity to speak upon it, in view of his premeditated absence when the subject shall be considered. He spoke two hours and a half, directing attention to the subject of dispensing with direct taxation and the adoption of a tariff for the purposes of revenue and protection. The bill to extend the time for presentation of claims for bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, was reported with amendments. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was taken up and amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. They increase the appropriations for the Assistant Treasurers at New-York and Philadelphia. The amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was debated at length, and the question was raised of the advisability of continuing the existence of that Bureau and the Bureau of Statistics. Without action the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M. At the evening session the principal business was the Appropriation bill, several amendments to which, reported by the Committee, were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The House, owing to a prevailing understanding among the members that no session was to be held, yesterday adjourned without transacting any business.

GENERAL.

Mr. JAMES PLATT, President of the Lake Ontario National Bank, formerly State Senator, and the first Mayor of Oswego, died in that city on Sunday, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a son of Judge ZEPHANIAH PLATT, one of the leading men of the State during the Revolution, after whom Plattsburg was named.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session in Memphis, Tenn., adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, reported in favor of loaning $3,000,000 in scrip on second-mortgage bonds to the amount of $[illegible],000,000, a majority to be deposited in the State Treasury before Jan. 1, 1871, for which certificates shall be issued of the same value as the stock, the Treasurer to hold the stock until the State is relieved from liability. Before the delivery of the scrip an election shall be held for thirteen directors, of whom the State shall elect eight through the Governor and Council.

TINA HENRY, a colored woman, died suddenly in Poughkeepsie, on Monday, and Coroner ANTHONY held an inquest, the jury being composed entirely of colored men. The verdict was disease of the heart.

A Saratoga dispatch says Mr. JOHN W. THOMPSON, President of Ballston Spa Bank, and other holders of the preferred stock of the Erie Railroad, have sued for the dividends for two years. A change of venue was denied, and the case will be tried at the Special Term.

The dwelling of DARIUS TAYLOR, at Methuen, Mass., was robbed by burglars on Saturday night, of $2,[illegible]. Three persons were arrested on suspicion.

Hon. JAS. T. AUSTIN died at his residence, at Boston, yesterday, aged eighty-six years.

A Concord, N. H., dispatch says it has leaked out that the Concord Railroad Ring have offered Gen. B. F. BUTLER a fee of $5,000 as a retainer to attend the annual meeting of the corporation, and aid them in breaking up the contract made by the present directors with the Northern Road.

Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of St. Albans, Vt., died yesterday morning at the age of eighty-six. He was for several years the candidate of the old "Liberty Party" for Governor of Vermont, and in 1854 was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator UPHAM.

Nearly one-half of the town of Fincastle, in Virginia, was burned to the ground on Friday night. The Court-house was saved.

At the charter election in Morristown, N. J., yesterday, Mr. SAMUEL S. HALSTED (Rep.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 49 over Mr. JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, (Dem.) The gain to the Republican Party this year is two members. The Common Council is now entirely Republican.

The fortieth semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church, in Salt Lake City, ended yesterday. It is estimated that 10,000 of the Saints attended.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived at Salt Lake City, on Sunday night, on his way to Montana.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM concluded his argument in the McFarland case yesterday, speaking continuously for four hours. His address was eloquent, and moved the Court, jury and spectators to tears.

The Liverpool steamers, *City of Dublin* and *City of Brussels*, which arrived yesterday, landed 1,[illegible] emigrant passengers at Castle Garden.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening and resolved on holding a public meeting to ratify the State ticket. Committees were also appointed to meet and confer with the German and colored Republicans.

King Caucus at the Wrong Time.

It is proposed to hold a caucus of all the Republican members of both Houses of Congress, for the purpose of settling the issues of the approaching elections, and deciding upon the tactics to be adopted. With all due deference to the gentlemen having the matter in charge, we must suggest that the movement is not only premature, but that in the present condition of affairs it would be likely to prove mischievous. The idea of shaping and controlling the political action of the country by Congressional caucus was feasible in former times, and was regularly acted upon. Campaigns were mapped out, and Presidential candidates were brought forward and elected in that way; but all this happened when the country was comparatively undeveloped, and its political issues and necessities were positively defined. Parties in those days were also more thoroughly organized and disciplined, and the spirit of independent political thought and action which is now at least striven for in many quarters had not been generally evoked.

During the war, the sharp and constantly recurring exigencies of political life justified the machinery of the Congressional caucus, and there is no doubt that it worked well in a great many instances. Yet it was often carried too far, and ultimately became odious, not only to Congress itself, but to the people at large. The experience of the last few years has made the system so unpopular that it will never be revived to any great extent, or with any prospect of efficiency, in the Republican Party. There are several controlling reasons why King Caucus cannot be again elevated into a despot. The whole political situation is changed, and the country is in a transitional state with regard to the issues of the future. The idea that the Republican members of Congress can settle those issues months beforehand, or even wisely plan the November elections in the States, can only be entertained by visionaries.

The utmost that Congress can properly do in the proposed caucus is to settle its own policy, and clear away the conflict of sentiment which has been developed during the present session. In this way it may exercise a powerful influence upon the events of the future, and strengthen the party by consolidating it. Beyond that point it should not attempt to go. The tactics of the several State campaigns will best be settled at home without any central interference, or attempt at interference. We are surprised that so astute a politician as Senator MORTON, who is said to be the author of the new caucus movement, should not have seen that it is precipitate and unwise. Reflection will probably convince him that in times like the present the best course is to let the circumstances of the hour shape the policy of the party, and to conform to present requirements with a cautious regard for the probable influences of Congressional action.

It is reassuring to know that there are many members of both Houses of Congress who disapprove of the present call, and who perceive the mischief which, if persisted in, it may involve. We trust they are sufficient in number to defeat the proposed caucus, and that, for the present, at least, the whole scheme will be abandoned.

Red and White.

At the outset of his Administration President GRANT spoke in terms of doubt and anxiety, in his Inaugural Address, of the policy to be pursued toward the Indians. He had one broad and indisputable fact to start from. All previous policies had been failures. For eighty years the grand item of cost in the annual appropriations of Congress has been for the army. For nearly the whole of that time the only use for the army has been to protect the frontier, and so sustain the advancing march of civilization to the Westward. This alone implies that the Government intended—indeed could not prevent—the absorption of the lands occupied by the aboriginal race, and, to cover the apparent injustice, Government adopted the plan of "extinguishing the Indian title" by purchase, and then placing the various tribes upon reservations, where they received annuities, and became as much pensioners of the United States as the last Revolutionary soldier. In every instance this extinguishment of title was compulsory. It cost thirty millions of dollars to clear the Seminoles out of Florida. The Cherokees and Choctaws left Georgia with bayonets behind them; and in all cases where the relative force of the Indians was sufficient to give a hope of successful resistance, there was a war before the removal was accomplished.

Throughout this process,—which has now been going on two hundred years, since the wars of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Pequods, and which has advanced its conquests until the vanguard of civilization rests against the Rocky Mountains,—one condition precedent has always been avowed by both parties. The coexistence of the two races in close contact is impracticable. It is not a prejudice of race in the sense in which we speak or think of the negro, but an incurable political prejudice, a strong refusal on the part of both to adapt themselves to one another, so that they cannot live peaceably in any social relation, save in exceptional cases which are only numerous enough to prove the rule. Here lies the essential difficulty in the Indian question. There is an incompatibility of temper. The Indian, unlike the Negro, refuses to accept civilization on any terms, and has the enterprise and courage to insist that he will live his own life in his own way; and that is a way which is in fatal conflict with the age and its movements. He is fighting an irresistible power, but not ignorantly, for he looks to his final defeat and the extinction of his race as a certainty of the future. He accepts the consequences of his own logic, and stands in sullen defiance of destiny.

This is a terribly difficult problem. A year ago Government resolved upon a modification of its previous policy toward the Indians. The first change was to be honesty itself, to appoint good agents, and pay the annuities promptly. The supervision of this was intrusted to a number of Christian gentlemen, whose names are synonyms of honor. The next was to make new treaties and herd the Indians upon reservations, where the Quakers were to change their hearts and make farmers of nomads. It is a pet experiment, which has been tried for a century, and has had two or three partial successes. The third idea was to employ the army to drive the different tribes into the reservations assigned them, and then put a cordon around them, as much to keep "bad white men" out as to keep the Indians in. The weak points in this programme are, first, that the Indian has no true claim to be treated as a pensioner; second, that he will not be made a farmer; third, that if he has any right in the soil whatever, it is in the soil of his ancestors, and not in any distant reservation to which he is driven, and in which he is "corraled" by SHERIDAN's cavalry. We have omitted a last condition in this design. It was that of swift, sure, and terrible punishment for any violation of its terms.

What is to be done? We have confined ourselves to a plain statement of the difficulties of the question—its inherent possibilities of reconciliation. If the scheme of 1869 is a failure, we confess that we have nothing better to suggest than the tentative policy of Commissioner PARKER. As long as we can feed instead of fighting, the former is the cheaper plan of the two; and if the objection be made that our national dignity is insulted by paying ransom money to our native brigands, we reply that any army officer would cheerfully sell out his share of the honors to be gained in Indian warfare for a glass of grog, and the nation need not be more sensitive. But when feeding fails, as it has done with the Sioux, there is no way other than fighting. In the constant attrition of the races, the final victory is not doubtful. It is a sad affair at best.

The Vote of the French People.

The vote on the French plebiscitum terminates as was generally expected. The aggregate majority in its favor throughout France is about six millions, while even in Paris nearly 140,000 voted "Yes." The total vote appears to be somewhat smaller than upon any previous occasion on which NAPOLEON has appealed to the people, and this fact may be interpreted as indicating that political indifference which has long been observed among the rural classes in France. At all events, the French nation has formally accepted the scheme of its Emperor, and has declared that his dynasty is to be permanent in France—whatever such an expression of opinion may be worth. The decision will have no very great effect in Europe, for it was "discounted" beforehand. The families which have watched from their exile for the growing unpopularity of NAPOLEON find that their hopes must be virtually relinquished, at least for some years to come.

One thing must be remarked in respect to the manner in which the vote was taken. It was evidently perfectly fair and unrestrained. There was in Paris an immense display of military force, but its purpose was to repress disorder and not to intimidate the people. With the city full of soldiers, about 183,000 men went to the polls and voted against the Emperor's wishes. That, certainly, does not look like a wholesale system of coercion. The truth is, that the responsible classes of Paris, the moneyed and business interests, are upon the Emperor's side, as the representative of order and the law. The same fact may be noticed in other large cities, while the rural districts love tranquillity, and are little moved by the turbulent politics of the capital. On the whole, France could scarcely be expected to vote in favor of revolution, and everybody knows enough of the character of NAPOLEON to be aware that he could not be moved from his position without a revolution. He is not the sort of man to put on a disguise and fly to England under the name of "Smith," as LOUIS PHILIPPE did. The "irreconcilables" may continue to hatch conspiracies, but they must see at last that the national sense is against them, and that the people desire that kind of liberty which has no sympathy with chaotic experiments.

The Plea of "Insanity" in Law Courts.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, in his recent message to the Legislature, deals with a subject which is attracting more and more attention, both at home and abroad. We refer to the proper mode of dealing with the plea of insanity, when offered in defense to a charge of crime, and especially of murder, or in impeachment of the validity of wills. At present it is passed upon, in criminal cases, by an ordinary jury, which may be, and often is, composed of persons of very limited education, and possessing not the slightest familiarity either with physiology or psychology; while in will cases a Judge who may or may not have studied the phenomena of mental disease decides the difficult point. It is supported by physicians summoned and paid by one side, and controverted by witnesses summoned and paid by the other. These witnesses, too, are selected either because they were known to have already formed certain opinions on the matter in dispute, or because they have been engaged to look into it by persons whose interest it is that they should reach certain conclusions. Evidence of this kind would be enough to confuse scientific Judges, devoted to the study of this class of questions; it is certain to confuse mere lawyers and jurymen.

It has to be borne in mind, too, that the theory that insanity is physical disease, and that wickedness is the result of physical taint or imperfection, has gained acceptance of late years among a very large class. The more it gains ground, the oftener will the plea of insanity be set up,—and indeed the sanity of all persons who do things that people usually avoid will be questioned. It therefore becomes more and more desirable that scientific machinery for the trial of cases of insanity should be set up, instead of leaving them to be determined as now by the efforts of two sets of opposing opinions, or by Judges, to whom the brain and everything relating to it is a complete mystery.

Gov. ALCORN proposes to improve on the present system by remitting all pleas of insanity set up in criminal cases to the decision of the Court of Chancery, and treating the ruling of the Court on this point as final, and, if adverse to the plea, as a complete bar to its subsequent use before a jury. This would, no doubt, be a great improvement on the present system, but the plan does not go far enough. The Judges of the Court of Equity would be nearly as dependent on the testimony of medical witnesses produced by the parties as the jury now is, and medical witnesses produced in this way would, no matter how honest or able, be open to just the same objections as ever. When one party heard that a doctor had been summoned to give an opinion, he would go and hunt up another doctor to give a different opinion, and the effect on the Court would still be to bewilder counsel. What is wanted is not medical witnesses but medical Judges, chosen by the State, and acting for the State just as the legal Judges do. If, when a point of law had to be decided, lawyers were summoned on each side to appear before a doctor who knew nothing about law at all, to swear what in their opinion the law was, and the doctor was left to determine it as best he could, on the foundation of their opposing views,—it would be considered a great absurdity, and call forth a good deal of laughter; and yet what happens in causes, both civil and criminal, when insanity is pleaded, is somewhat analogous to this. The whole subject of brain disease, of the relation between the brain and the mental and moral character, is one of extraordinary intricacy, but one which of late years has been studied with the greatest diligence by a large body of scientific men in all civilized countries. New light is nearly every day thrown on it by observation and experiment. It has now, too, a literature of its own of considerable bulk, in which the results of this observation and experiment are set down; and nobody is fit to express an opinion about insanity in any case involving either life, liberty, property, or reputation, who is not only an investigator in this field himself, but is familiar with the results of the investigations of others.

The State should, therefore, have in its pay a body of medical Judges, either sitting apart, or acting as assessors of the civil and criminal Courts when called upon; and upon all pleas of insanity their decision should be final, and should bind the lawyers. The testimony they should act on should either be the result of their personal examination of the alleged lunatic, or the description by medical witnesses of his physical condition,—or rather of the observable signs of his physical condition,—and not the conclusions of medical witnesses, deduced from those symptoms. It should be for the Judges, then, to say whether certain ways of acting, or a certain state of the pulse, or look of the eye, did or did not indicate insanity, and not for the doctors employed either by those interested in sustaining the plea or upsetting it.

The subject has already received a good deal of discussion in Europe, and that it has not received more here is due not so much to its coming up in our Courts with any less frequency, as to the smaller amount of attention which we have of late years paid in this country to judicial reform. As a matter of fact, we believe insanity is oftener pleaded here, in answer to all sorts of accusations, than it is in any European country—largely owing to that greater faith in the influence of circumstances on human conduct which is at the bottom of much of the pity and sympathy for people in "trouble," which is so marked a characteristic of American society. It is likely, too, to be pleaded still oftener; for there seems to be little doubt that cases of real and undoubted insanity do increase in number, and persons who are frequently sane will oftener seek to escape punishment for their crimes under cover of the plea of insanity. In the present state of the law the facilities for shamming lunacy for criminal purposes is very great, and that the community does not suffer more in consequence is due largely to the high character of the medical profession.

The News from Cuba.

The letter which we publish elsewhere from our Havana correspondent, whose information is always thoroughly trustworthy, will be read with special interest at a time when public attention is once more fixed upon Cuban affairs. In the first place, he points out that although the news from the Camaguey district, where the insurgents were strongest, and where the Captain-General has his head-quarters, has latterly been unfavorable to the cause of independence—yet it would be wrong to attach too much importance to the circumstance. All the news is filtered through Spanish channels, and the authorities take very good care that nothing shall be published which has a tendency to discourage the partisans of Spain. It is the old story of the man painting his conflict with the lion. In the picture the beast always had the worst of the encounter; but an old lion who saw it was shrewd enough to suggest that if he could turn artist for once, the man would not come off with such flying colors. In this case it is a pity that we cannot hear the lion's side of the story in this Cuban struggle.

The Havana papers never contain any independent news about the war, and "special correspondents" have little or no opportunity for the exercise of their skill. Some Spanish documents recently published assert that an easy victory was gained over 800 Cubans by a column of Spanish troops, and that all manner of intriguing was going on in the ranks of the Cuban forces. Several small parties of insurgents had surrendered, and prominent leaders were said to be quitting the field. There can be little doubt that the motives of Gen. JORDAN's withdrawal have been either misunderstood or deliberately misrepresented at Havana, and our correspondent does but repeat the rumors which prevail there on the subject. One fact which he makes known to us throws a great light on the circumstances which preceded the death of Gen. GOICOURIA. A packet of papers was found, containing, among other things, a passport to the General, and his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico. A sharp pursuit of the Envoy was immediately made; and we now know, although our correspondent did not, that it was successful, and that the unfortunate object of it laid down his life in the cause which was so dear to him.

The bitter feelings which have now been excited in this long contest are evidently destined to lead to scenes of greater horror than ever. Women and children are no longer safe. The conditions of the war are so unusual that it would be unwise to predict success for either side, but there can be no uncertainty about the propriety of the United States Government using all its influence to put an end to hostilities. It has tried several expedients without success, but this need not discourage future efforts. It would be a great and memorable event in Gen. GRANT's Administration if Cuban independence could be secured without involving this country in any difficult complications abroad.

Hail-Storms.

The great hail-storm in Philadelphia, on Sunday, was in some respects remarkable, and did much damage, but it has often been far exceeded in violence and destructiveness. In Jackson, La., in 1834, a fall of hail not only beat down houses and trees, but killed numbers of cattle, although it lasted for only nine minutes. During a storm in Germany, described by the Abbé MAURY in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1798, hail-stones fell that weighed eight pounds; and there seems good evidence that in the storm of July 24, 1832, at Tussi, a single hail-stone was found that weighed fourteen pounds, and that one at least passed through the roof of a house. HEYNE's grave statement that a hail-stone fell in India during the reign of TIPPOO that was of the size of an elephant, is incredible; but that there have been many hail-stones large enough to destroy the life of either men or animals, is certain. During the early days of California there was a story of a hail-storm having killed every person in a little mining camp in the mountains save one poor fellow, who escaped, much bruised and hurt, to tell the tale. Some meteorologists have supposed that ships have been sunk by the sudden weight of these frozen missiles, and that catastrophes attributed to contact with mountains of ice have indeed been caused by that substance, but coming from a vertical rather than a lateral direction.

Fortunately for mankind, hail-storms are commonly not only limited in duration, but confined to very moderate areas. That which visited Philadelphia does not seem to have been heard of elsewhere. The great French storm of 1788, considered, we believe, the most severe on record, extended in two parallel lines—one of five hundred, the other of six hundred miles in length; but the mean breadth of each was only nine miles, and this instance is accounted altogether unusual and phenomenal. Sudden changes of weather, it would appear, ought, philosophically speaking, to produce these storms, since they are occasioned by the rapid freezing of the water held in suspension in a warm current of air on contact with a cold current in a higher region. Still, although our climate is so changeable, and the thermometer so swiftly capricious, especially in the Spring—and although hail-storms are in general more frequent in temperate than in tropical regions—we seem to escape with a very small proportion of them. Other regions where the temperature is much more equable, the south of France for instance, are on the other hand much oftener exposed to these visitations. Our comparative immunity on the Atlantic coast is perhaps due to the absence of lofty mountains, which are found to be strongly conducive to the formation of hail.

Not a little importance must be attached to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN for the reduction of taxation. It is the result of much earnest consultation, and a careful study of the whole subject. It embodies substantially the policy put forward by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Revenue. It proposes to make a reduction amounting altogether to forty-three million dollars, which is thirteen million dollars more than was agreed upon early in the session, and which, we are confident, is not too much. The schedule retains the income-tax at three per cent., and abolishes the tax on legacies and successions altogether. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass substantially in its present form, and we are assured that there is a fair prospect that it will. There is a report from Washington, which we can hardly credit, that the Senate will content itself with the adoption of Mr. SHERMAN's bill, and will not consider the Tariff bill this session, even should it pass the House.

Senator HARDENBERGH received a very high compliment yesterday from the merchants of our City, for his course in regard to the canals during the session just closed at Albany. It is seldom that the efforts of public men are appreciated in so satisfactory a manner. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Canals, Mr. HARDENBERGH was greatly instrumental in securing the passage of the various acts which now form the basis of the future canal policy of the State, and from which the most advantageous results may be anticipated. The proceedings at the Produce Exchange yesterday were not only a graceful recognition of a faithful public servant, but also a demonstration of the unanimity of sentiment which prevails among commercial men, in regard to the importance of immediate action to arrest the diversion of trade from our City.

Gov. SENTER has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the new Constitution of Tennessee by a majority of 54,[illegible]. The Convention which framed the new instrument assembled at Nashville on the 10th day of January last, and completed its labors on the 23d of February. Its work was submitted to the people on the 26th of March, and is now the organic law of the State. This quickness of action is in marked contrast with the result of a similar effort in this State. Our Convention wasted months in a "weak, washy, everlasting flood" of debate, which finally ended in nothing but the adoption of the Judiciary article as an amendment to the old Constitution.

Postmaster CRESWELL would be able to reduce letter postage from three to two cents per half ounce if the franking business were abolished. It would manifestly, therefore, be greatly to the advantage of the public if the Senate passed the Bill, which the House sent to it, carrying out the proposed reform. But Senators do not like the idea of paying the postage on their own letters. The bill is to be quietly strangled. The public cannot reasonably expect to enjoy relief at the expense of its self-sacrificing representatives in Congress.

A Chicago journal thinks the Republican Party is "sorely in need of a future," or, in other words, that its chief necessity, just at present, is the development of a broad and symmetrical policy upon which the party can be nationalized. This remark is just, albeit it expresses a Democratic doubt that the party will successfully solve the problem before it. These vaticinations are unfounded. A party which has accomplished so much, and in so short a time, must have sufficient vigor left to make all the necessary preparations for pushing its victories. The Republicans will secure a future, and a very brilliant one. On the other hand, the Democratic Party not only needs a future, but a present. It has a past which it had far better be without, and which it would gladly bury in oblivion.

Mr. O'NEILL's bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in American merchant vessels, would deal a heavy blow at a class of men whose practices have been tolerated too long. Of all the helpless mortals on earth, poor Jack is usually the worst off; and he consequently falls a prey to harpies who rob him when he lands, and then sell him to some skipper who carries him off to sea. The bill, among other excellent provisions, creates a system by which wages are paid and engagements made with an official sanction. The Captain is bound to respect the seaman's rights, and the plan of giving certificates is an incentive to faithful duty on the part of the crew. There are hardly any of the dangers to which sailors are peculiarly exposed when on shore which this bill does not mitigate, if not absolutely remove. The section which places appointments in the hands of the United States Circuit Judges is a good one, and would seem to free those appointments from the stigma of being made on merely political grounds.

The *Evening Mail* quotes our statement that "the female suffrage agitation makes no visible progress," and asks whether we "read last week's dispatches from England." We explained, at the time the dispatch referred to arrived, that the Bill for enabling women to vote in England had only been pushed to a second reading in a thin House, and on the particular day of the week which has been assigned to crotchety members. The incident was of no significance whatever in connection with the fate of the bill, which is certain to be rejected on a third reading—if ever it come out of Committee. Therefore, it is true even of England that female suffrage makes no progress—but in our remarks yesterday we were referring not to England, but to this country.

Our English correspondent alludes in a pleasant way to the "Frenchified" character of those matters belonging to the shop-keeping and social world of London—an ancient state of affairs, which will probably continue as long as men and women have a strong love of elegance and ornament. We also have a French nomenclature for many articles in daily use, but the fashion is carried too far when it gives foreign names to what is national and territorial. For instance, we are calling our chief municipal avenues and roadways Boulevards,—a term too peculiarly Parisian to deserve such American prominence, and almost as outlandish as Hippodrome would be. It argues a curious poverty of invention when we cannot find words at home for things belonging to the ground we occupy.

WASHINGTON.

Quiet in Senate and House—Bills from the Commerce Committee—The Howard Investigation—Gen. Sheridan on the Indians—The Georgia Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Contrary to general expectation a quorum of members of the House was present at noon today. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. ALLISON moved an adjournment, which was carried, against the opposition of Gen. FARNSWORTH, by a vote of 77 to 56. The hall looked as clean as a new pin, the green carpet having given place to white new Indian matting. In the Senate, today, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a high protective speech, which, although able, and interesting from his standpoint, had the effect of sending a good many members to their committee rooms. At its conclusion the Executive and Legislative Appropriation Bill was taken up, and in the afternoon, when a recess was taken, more than half of the bill had been acted upon.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON VESSELS.

The bill which has passed the Senate for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam, and which is now on the Speaker's table, will be considered by the Committee on Commerce this session. The Subcommittee who have charge of it will be called this week. It codifies all the Steam-boat laws since the initial act of 1838, and affects almost everything entering into the composition of a steam vessel. The project to connect the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan by the Sac and Wisconsin Rivers, will be reported favorably by the Sub-Committee on Commerce to the Full Committee, and probably by them to the House. It will require an appropriation of upward of four millions to complete the work, so that there is not much chance of its completion for some years to come.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the charges made by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD against Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was continued this morning by the House Committee on Education and Labor. CHARLES PERKINS was examined, and testified that he had the contract for furnishing sand, when the barracks east of the Capitol were being erected, at the rate of $6 25 per 100 bushels, but his contract was set aside by Gen. C. H. HOWARD, who made another, by which $7 75 per 100 bushels was paid for hauling sand from the pit of the Patent Brick Company on the University grounds, and $3 50 per 100 bushels paid to the Company for the sand. He also testified that after the barracks had been completed over $4,000 worth of the sand had been dumped there and paid for, but was subsequently sold for $[illegible].

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The following letter from Gen. SHERIDAN to Mr. KEIM, of this city, who is writing a book on Indian campaigns, is of interest at the present time:

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.

DEAR SIR: I have carefully read the proofs sent me of your forthcoming book, *Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders*, and think well of it. I may say in reference to the management of the Indians, the reservation system is the only one offering any prospect of success. But all experience has shown that the wild Indian will not adopt it until he is forced to do so. All the tribes on the Northern Pacific coast had to be subdued and forced on to the reservations, which was accomplished between the years 18[illegible] and 18[illegible]; then peace ensued. Latterly the same policy has been pursued in regard to the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. After the wild Indians are put upon the reservations, a strong military force will have to be kept there to protect the agents and others required in the work of cultivation; and also for the subordination of the Indians and their protection against the encroachments of the white settlers who otherwise would take possession of their lands.

Very respectfully yours,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

A meeting of the Reconstruction Committee of the House has been called for to-morrow, to take action on the Georgia bill. The Democratic members of the House hold a caucus, to-morrow, to decide what action they shall take on the measure as soon as it is reported.

THE REMAINS OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

The Senate Military Committee decided today to report adversely on the resolution of the House providing that the remains of the late Secretary RAWLINS should be interred at the public expense. The admirers of the late Secretary are numerous here, and in view of his eminent public services this action of the Committee is by no means relished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Public Lands Committee of the House considered Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD's Pacific cable telegraph project today, and decided to ask its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs....The findings in the Upshur Court-martial have been referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who is now considering the whole subject. The best opinion on the subject to-night is, that Commodore UPSHUR will be severely reprimanded, and probably suspended for some time....Chief Justice CHASE returned here this morning from Richmond, Va.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

Friends of the Dominican treaty are hopeful of its ratification, and say that the requisite vote of two-thirds of the Senate can now be obtained in its favor. Since the subject was first introduced Senators have been seeking information from all available sources, the library of Congress included. It is mentioned as a prominent fact that much of the opposition to annexation comes from foreign quarters.

TEXAS OFFICIALS.

The President has approved the bill which was introduced in the House by Mr. CLARKE, of Texas, providing that all persons elected to office in that State, and having the proper certificate of such election, shall have thirty days from April 30, within which to take, subscribe, and file the oath of office prescribed in the act of Congress approved March 30, 1870, for the admission of the State of Texas to a representation in the Congress of the United States.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

There was a meeting of about twenty Republican members of the House this morning to consider the questions connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The conclusion was to continue their opposition to its passage until its friends shall allow discussion and amendments to be offered, instead of insisting upon its passage under the operation of the previous question. One of the amendments they desire to offer is to limit the sale of lands to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, and at a price not over $2 50 an acre.

RECRUITS FOR TEXAS.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York has been instructed to send 300 recruits, in detachments of convenient numbers, to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty in the Tenth Infantry.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: ALONZO ALDEN, to be Postmaster at Troy, N. Y.; CHARLES ASHER, to be Postmaster at Bowling Green, Ky.; WATSON E. WADSWORTH, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Tappahannock, Virginia.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool April 28, and Queenstown April 29, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings news later by three days than was that received Friday by the *Etna*.

A special telegram of the *Eastern Budget*, dated Vienna, April 28, says that the Austrian Government has declared its readiness to take part in any steps which may be determined upon by the Powers, in consequence of the murders in Greece, for demanding a guarantee against the recurrence of such atrocities.

The small-pox epidemic continued unabated in Paris, and the week preceding the sailing of steamer it caused 122 deaths, as compared with 100 and 118 in the two preceding weeks. According to the *Gazette Medicale de Paris* the disease prevailed extensively in the suburban villages of Chaville, Sèvres and Levallois, inhabited principally by the washerwomen of Paris.

The foreign papers announce the death of Gen. the Marquis de Lawoestine, Governor of the Invalides, at the age of 84; of Nestor Roqueplan, journalist, at the age of 68; of Lord Auckland, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, at the age of 70; of Benjamin Antier, the senior dramatist of France, and one of the authors of *Robert Macaire*, at the age of 83, and of the Danish Lieut.-Gen. Lutticham, who was Minister of War in Minister Bang's Liberal Cabinet in 1856 and 1858.

The *Chamber of Agriculture* journal states that in Mid Kent, wheat on light, and also on wet land, is a thin and weakly plant, not up to an average year. Barley and oats, which have been put in unusually well, are coming up strong and healthy. But few beans sown in the district. Peas looking well. The work in the hop gardens is very forward. The plant is backward, with an appearance of flea, in some grounds doing injury. In consequence of the easterly winds and frosty nights, sheep keep is very short, and some flocks of ewes and lambs are suffering. Under the influence of dry weather, the fallows are being well prepared for swedes, rape and other seeds.

Official correspondence respecting the massacre in Greece had been presented to both Houses of Parliament yesterday. It consists of the dispatches exchanged between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister at Athens, and gives an account of the negotiations which took place in order to obtain the release of the captives. Mr. Erskine says that in an interview he had with the King, His Majesty showed the most eager desire to go and place himself in the hands of the brigands rather than that any of their prisoners should suffer harm. In his last dispatch Lord Clarendon says he has no doubt Mr. Erskine has left no means untried to effect the liberation of the party, and induce the Greek Government to waive its "futile, and, under the circumstances, untenable objection" to grant the amnesty which the brigands demanded. A postscript to this dispatch acknowledges the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Erskine, announcing the arrival at Athens of the remains of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd, and their interment in the presence of the King and Queen and the diplomatic body.

Le Gaulois relates an incident which it says occurred a few days since at Nice. The Princess of Monaco, who, by the advice of the Emperor Napoleon, recently returned to her husband at Nice, determined for some reasons not known to quit him, and with her mother, took seats in a carriage forming part of the train for Paris. The Prince followed his wife, and desired her to alight, but she refused. He threatened to invoke the aid of the gendarmes, but the Princess was inexorable. The station-master, finding the hour of departure had already passed, ordered the carriage in which the Princess was seated to be disconnected, and dispatched the remainder of the train to Paris, leaving the Prince and his wife to arrange their difference at leisure.

A Pesth paper says that the Hungarian Archbishop Haynald recently had an audience of the Pope, at which he warmly urged His Holiness to abandon the dogma of Papal infallibility, and represented that the promulgation of such a dogma would only lead to a schism in the Church. The Pope replied as follows: "It is just for the purpose of preventing disturbances and dissensions in men's minds that the dogma of infallibility is necessary. Look where you will, you find strife and disputes among men; there are so many questions as to which they cannot come to an agreement. Hitherto there has been no one to settle disputes and decide doubtful questions by his sentence; but if Papal infallibility is once recognized, the successor of St. Peter will give his infallible judgment on all the questions of the day. Thus will men's minds be tranquilized, for they will know on which side lies the truth."

The *Western Morning News* says that on the evening of April 22, there was washed ashore at Perranporth, a broken piece of teakwood about three feet long and about three or four inches wide. On one side it was painted blue, and on the other was rudely inscribed, apparently with a knife or chisel, the following in Roman capitals:

TY OF BOSTON IS SINKING FEB. II
M

The date was variously read by persons who had seen it; some considering that the two strokes after "Feb." represent the Roman notation of two; while other persons held that they are Arabic numerals for eleven. Of the word "City" all had been broken away except the lower part of the letters T and Y. Beneath the date is what looks like a rudely formed capital M, which is supposed may be the initial of the writer's name. The board is much battered, and saturated. It appeared to have been in the water a considerable time, and was believed to be a genuine seawaif. It remained in the possession of Mr. Hickey, of the coast-guard, at Perranporth.

The following communication in relation to the cession of Gibraltar to Spain appears, translated into Spanish, in the Madrid *Igualdad*:

London, April 1, 1870.—I have read with pleasure the friendly address which Mr. Antonio Fernandez y Garcia has addressed to my colleagues, the members of the House of Commons. I can affirm, without danger of error, that the spirit of the House is favorable to the cession of Gibraltar, and this the more because the enlightened Press, which here interprets public opinion, declares the cession to be just and advantageous for both the Powers. In my opinion Mr. Fernandez y Garcia would do well to treat the question in the only way in which it can be successfully dealt with. England cannot restore unconditionally—as Mr. Fernandez y Garcia desires—the stronghold which she possesses at the entrance of the Mediterranean. I recall to mind that Philip V. repeatedly offered to give, in exchange for Gibraltar, one of the richest colonies of which Spain was possessed in America. It will be well if modern Spain imitates the example of her first Bourbon ruler, and is ready to make some sacrifice in order to obtain the cession of Gibraltar. This at least is my opinion.

HENRY BULWER.

On April 27, before the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Penzance, and Justice Keating, the question whether Lady Mordaunt's insanity was a bar to Sir Charles proceeding with his case was argued in the Divorce Court. Sergeant Ballantyne, Dr. Spinks, Q. C., Mr. Inderwick and Mr. Cohen were counsel for Sir Charles; and Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Archibald and Mr. Cohen appeared for the guardian *ad litem*. Sergeant Ballantyne contended that the Court had quite a discretionary power in the matter, and that there was no law to prevent the petitioner going on with the suit; if there were, great hardship would be done, for a person might be guilty of adultery, and there might be conclusive proof of it, and yet because of the insanity of the other party, the aggrieved person had no remedy. Lord Hardwicke held that a person who entered into a contract, and afterward became insane, was bound to carry it out. Marriage was no doubt *prima facie* a civil contract, though the parties could make a religious one, and the insanity of one of the parties could not be a bar to its being carried out. During the argument Lord Penzance observed that when the Court had first the power of dissolving marriages it was arranged for the protection of the public that condonation or collusion should be a bar to a divorce, and the Queen's Proctor was appointed to watch cases. By the late act the wife could give evidence as to acts which would be a bar to divorce, so that it was a very important point if the wife could not give such evidence owing to her insanity. Dr. Spinks addressed the Court, arguing that insanity was no bar to the fulfillment of a contract. Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Archibald and Mr. Cohen followed on the other side, contending that it was unjust to call on an insane person to plead, and though such a one might be liable for necessaries in some civil actions, they could not possibly do so in suits like the present. On the following day Sergeant Ballantine asked that the order of Court made in March last should be abrogated, and that it should be left to the petitioner to take the initiative in further proceedings with the trial. The Court reserved its decision.

The *Times* says: "Now that all arrangements of the details of the long-talked-of sailing contest between the American schooner yacht *Sappho* and the English schooner yacht *Cambria* have been transferred from the hands of the owners of the two craft to two gentlemen representing them, with *carte blanche* authority, matters are progressing with perfect satisfaction, and in a way that must insure sailing—a consummation that would never have been brought about had Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Douglas retained the negotiations in their own hands, receiving, as each did, hourly advice on certain points from friends which made them feel as 'shifty as the wind.' Mr. Douglas, the owner of the *Sappho*, has appointed Commodore John Lee, of the New Thames Yacht Club, to act as his representative, and Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the *Cambria*, has nominated a gentleman from the staff of the *Field* to arrange for the *Cambria*. These gentlemen met at Cowes on April 26, and it was then agreed between them, on the basis of final arrangements to be completed in London to-day, that there shall be three matches between the two vessels to decide which shall be declared the victor. In the first and second matches they will be started on a windward course of sixty miles, and run back in each case. The third match will be over a triangular course. The first match, providing there is sufficient wind—from a seven to an eight-knot breeze—will be sailed on the 10th of May. The *Sappho*, in testing her sailing down the west Solent on Monday last, got ashore on a hardish spit, and will have to be placed in dock again at Cowes to ascertain what, if any, damage she has sustained. This has necessarily deferred the sailing of the first match from the earlier date originally proposed to that now named."

FRANCE.

M. Ollivier's Personal Circular to His Electors in the Var.

The Minister of Justice, in his quality of Deputy for the First Circumscription of the Var, has issued the following address to his electors:

PARIS, 25th April, 1870.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is said to be well to lop off from time to time dead-wood from trees in order that the living branches may be developed with greater vigor. The Emperor has just also cut away the obsolete portions of the Constitution in order that the latter may acquire fresh force and youth.

He will ask you on the 8th May whether he has done well. I advise you to reply clearly to that appeal, and to surround the balloting urn with a bulletin bearing the word "Yes."

Some persons will try to induce you to answer "No," but do not listen to them.

You have known me for a long time past, and many among you remember my speeches, when, at the commencement of my career, I went through your districts. They will tell you that my voice was always raised against violence, anger and hatred, and that I then opposed revolutionary doctrines with as much conviction as I do now.

Do you know whence arises that consistency of my ideas? From the unity of my sentiments. In politics I have had but one passion—a love for the great and good people of France; and it is the desire of relieving their sufferings, of relieving their sufferings, of raising their intellectual, material and moral situation which has made easy to me a resignation to the daily miseries of public life.

Who are the expiatory victims of revolutions? Is it not the people? When order is disturbed in the streets and business is in suspense, Providence does not cease any revolution in the elements; the sun continues to ripen the corn and the vine, and the rich are never in want. But, on the contrary, what desolation there is in the dwelling of the poor laborer! For that reason I have always detested revolutions.

Do not listen to those men who advise you to vote No! Suppose that they have a majority on the 8th of May in the Var and throughout France, what would follow? They would exercise vengeance, would imprison and exile, would establish the social Republic and oppress the rich, as they promise in your meetings. And what after? The storm would soon pass away. The nation, ashamed of its momentary weakness, would rise up and say: Enough of anarchy and disorder! And, in their turn, those who had struck would be harshly treated.

Suppose, on the contrary, that our friends triumph; how different all will be! A long period of security, confidence and rest will be assured to us. The Emperor and his Ministers, rid of constitutional discussions, interpellations, menaces of disturbance and predictions of revolution, will be able to take in hand, with even more solicitude than in the past, the means of ameliorating the situation of those who have nothing, without violating the rights of those who possess property; and we shall not have to fear those times of civil war when the sons, instead of closing the eyes of their fathers, have their own closed by them.

Go, then, my dear fellow-countrymen, to the vote with unanimity and order. At the last legislative elections, triumphing over the revolution by your firm initiative, you gave to France an example which has been followed at Lyons and which will be imitated [illegible]. [illegible] the glorious [illegible], unite, organize yourselves, and do not be intimidated by those who make up by the insolence of their number by the noise they make.

If there were still some hesitation, I could understand that you might be beguiled. But how could you do otherwise than resist in order to prove, composed of nineteen and [illegible] of a worthy expression of materialist doctrine, in which neither there's soul nor God has any place!

Send me a great majority. I shall receive it as a proof of your affection, and my means of serving you will thereby be increased. Receive, &c.,

EMILE OLLIVIER.

THE INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

Necessity for Prompt Action to Prevent War—A Peace Convention Called—Delegates from all Parts of the Country Invited.

The Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission, of which Peter Cooper is President, issue the following address to the American people calling for a Convention of delegates from all parts of the country to consider the question of reform in the administration of Indian affairs, and to take such action, if possible, as will be the means of preventing the Indian war that is now imminent:

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

In accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of New-York, April 26, 1870, at the Cooper Institute, the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission gives notice that a convention will be held May 18, at the Cooper Institute, New-York City, commencing at 10 A. M., and continuing until the business for which it is convened is completed.

We earnestly and cordially invite all persons throughout the country, who are desirous of reform in the administration of Indian affairs, of sustaining President Grant in his well-known peace policy, of removing the enslaving and degrading ban of outlawry from the Indians, and of a final and complete settlement of this question upon the basis of law, equality, humanity and justice, to form auxiliary associations in their several localities, as speedily as possible, and to meet with us, on the 18th inst., by delegates or otherwise, to devise means for securing the object so dear to the heart of every true patriot in our land.

We are impelled to strenuously urge upon the people the necessity of such action, by the official intelligence of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior that "there is imminent danger of general hostilities with the Indians along the whole border," a war which will involve the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars. The ground of this apprehension will be understood by the following extract from a communication of the same official, indorsed by the President:

"From our entire western boundary to the Pacific frontier we receive complaints from all the Indian tribes of what they declare to be a lack of faith on our part in carrying out the stipulations of treaties heretofore made with them, and redeeming the promises which, as they allege, induced them to consent to the peaceful construction of railroads to the Pacific coast. Major-Gen. Stanley writes from Dakota that he is ashamed longer to appear in the presence of the Chiefs of the Sioux, who inquire why we are not doing as we promised in 1868, and in their vigorous language aver that we have lied to them when telling of the benefits we intended to confer upon them."

Moreover, we are convinced that the Big Horn expedition involves most serious danger of collision, which must inevitably result in war. We are persuaded that a war under the circumstances will be regarded as dishonorable to our nation, and that the Indians only demand simple, even-handed justice as a condition of a permanent peace.

Gens. Harney, Sherman, Terry and Augur, U. S. A., Senator Henderson, Commissioner Taylor, Gen. Sanborn and Col. Tappan, all of the Indian Peace Commission, in their official report to the President, Jan. 8, 1868, say:

"Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way, then, to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn the same rule holds good with Indians, the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer, unhesitatingly, Yes."

We believe there should be concert of action among those who desire reform, and a greater dissemination of information upon the subject of our Indian relations. We therefore repeat our invitation for the people to form auxiliary associations, and meet with us for a better understanding of this great national question, and the duties incumbent on us all in this crisis, as true lovers of our country.

For the Executive and General Committees of the United States Indian Commission.

PETER COOPER, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1870.

Centenary Year of Universalism—A Woman's Aid Association to be Formed—Meeting To-night.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The centenary year of Universalism in America has been made the occasion of a series of splendid pecuniary offerings to the denomination by societies and individuals. New churches are in process of erection, church debts are being liquidated, colleges and academies are receiving liberal endowments, while missionary enterprises are everywhere broadening their sphere of action. The Murray Fund, however, so named in grateful remembrance of the first preacher of the doctrine on this continent, is designed to be the grandest gift of all, the central offering, into which shall flow streams of gratitude from the entire Union. A helper to its complete triumph, the zealous and devoted women of the denomination have organized a Centenary Aid Association, which announces a series of earnest and enthusiastic efforts of assistance. They purpose holding a grand mass-meeting in this City, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, pastor, and having secured an address from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the fame of whose eloquence has preceded her, they will doubtless secure a crowded audience.

T. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1870.

Fine Art Sale.

Mrs. S. B. Caldwell's collection of oil-paintings and engravings, now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, will be sold by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., on Friday evening next. Among the paintings are a fine specimen by Leutze; "Our Future Generals," by J. G. Brown; "Autumn Twilight," by Kensett; "Bears on a Bender" and the "Mutual Surprise," by W. H. Beard; "The Bell," by Casilear; "Sunday Morning in the Camp of the Seventh Regiment," by S. R. Gifford, and "The Genius of Music," by Francesco Solimene. Among the paintings of animals, we notice Henrietta Ronner's fine picture, "Moving by Dogs," full of expression and good in drawing and color, and Rosa Bonheur's "The Three Friends," which is equally worthy of notice. There are also in the collection a cabinet picture by Meyer Von Bremen, several by Wm. Hart, a landscape by Bierstadt, which is far superior to some of his later works, and two or three by Williamson, which are superior to most of this artist's productions.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

News from the Puerto Principe Region—Fugitive Expeditionists—Court-Martials and Volunteer Outrages—The Killing of Volunteers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

The Puerto Principe region, or, as it is generally termed, the region of the Camaguey, remains still the principal seat of war. That is to say, the public expects news from thence, principally, perhaps, because the Captain-General is there, and perhaps, also, owing to the fact that at one time the Cubans were strongest in that quarter. The news which is received in Havana from the Camaguey is extremely favorable to the Spaniards, but this is not astonishing, as we never receive any unfavorable news from Spanish sources, who would communicate, privately and officially, tidings of a grand victory, even if only one man had remained alive to tell the tale. Whenever the Spanish troops are defeated, which little accident happens occasionally, notwithstanding the silence of the Press and Government, we merely have a dull report of it at the time, and only learn the particulars weeks or months after. None of the journals have regular correspondents in the field, and if they had, the public would be none the wiser, as the Censor would take very good care that nothing unfavorable to the Spanish cause should be published. The news from Puerto Principe is all contained in two lengthy communications from Mr. Fernandez, the Captain-General's Secretary, and gives a very clear and succinct Spanish account of what has taken place there within the past few days. The documents being very lengthy, I limit myself to making an extract giving their most important features, without vouching for the truth of all or any, although they present the appearance of truth and may be such. If the public does not place implicit confidence in the news furnished by the Government, the blame must be laid at its own door, as the instances of having been taken in by rose-colored versions are too numerous to mention. The present documents, however, present traces of truth. They begin with news received from Santa Clara, and stating that the Cubans commanded by Ignacio Agramonte, Magin Diaz and Rembeta, and numbering about eight hundred, had concentrated near Najaza to attack and surprise the column of Major Montaner, returning from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz del Sur, but that he managed to get through easily and killed twenty-six of the enemy. The remainder of the document relates to the capture of the Prefect Betancourt, and includes a copy of a letter in which the Cuban Colonel Jose Inclan resigns his office, and demands only a private's place in the ranks of some regiment, giving as a reason for resigning, the intrigues and machinations existing in the army. On the 24th, fourteen armed men arrived with their families at Puerto Principe from Magarabomba. On the 27th the contraguerrillas returned, bringing eighty-four persons, eleven prisoners and eighty horses, with their accoutrements, captured at Guanabo, where they also killed sixteen insurgents. Col. Bembeta, the Commander of Guaimaro, arrived at Puerto Principe on the 28th, reporting that all the troops were in good health, and that the Cascorro and Sibanicu volunteers had celebrated the delivery of arms to them with great rejoicing. Four hundred and sixty persons had arrived at Guaimaro in two days, seeking the protection of the troops, and many more were expected, while the fortifications are being strengthened and increased in number. Twelve men, with arms, had also arrived at Puerto Principe. They formerly belonged to the Regiment Rey, but were captured by Quesada at Sabana Nueva, together with the remainder of the detachment, who were executed. The lives of these men were saved through the intercession and strenuous efforts of that young Cuban hero and gentleman, Rembeta, under whose command they served until lately. The resignation of Ignacio Agramonte as Commander-in-Chief is confirmed, and the position has been abolished, Gen. Fred. Cavada having been appointed chief of operations, and Rembeta Commanding-General for the Cinco Villas. Prefect Betancourt, alias Barbaras, and Jose Maria Rafeti, of Porto Rico, a subprefect, who had been captured a few days before, were executed. An intercepted letter of Domingo Sterling Varona states that in the early part of April, Modesto Diaz lost 180 men by cholera in three days.

FUGITIVE EXPEDITIONISTS.

Within the past few weeks the Spanish papers have contained numerous paragraphs announcing that the Cuban leaders are wandering about the coast trying to escape. This report, at first discredited, is no longer doubted, as the departure of Jordan furnished at least one proof, and now we have news of another. The Spanish gun-boat *Soldado* met or found a boat, apparently proceeding from the Cuban coast, at La Guajaba Key, or, as it is often styled, Guajaba Island. Provisions and other effects were found in the boat, and among the papers a passport to Gen. Goicouria to leave the country, and an appointment for the same gentleman as Ambassador to Mexico, both being signed by President Cespedes. According to other documents found in the boat, Goicouria's companion was Gaspar Agüero. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that Cespedes chooses his Generals as Ambassadors—let me instance Quesada, Jordan and Goicouria—in other countries Generals remain at the head of their armies. The *Soldado* landed some men to register the key, and went after assistance, over a hundred men being now looking for Goicouria. The key being a very large one, it is difficult to find anybody hid on it, especially as in case of necessity the fugitives could cross over to Roman Key, and it is more than probable that some other boat was in waiting on the other side of the key to take off the fugitives.

COURT-MARTIALS

are still being held everywhere, and phlebotomy is actively carried on. Francisco Esquemeres, the Parish priest of Yaguaramas, of whose trial and sentence I have already written, was executed at Cienfuegos on the 30th ult. Pious persons made strenuous efforts to have him pardoned, but the attempt proved a failure. The most important court-martial, however, which has taken place for some time, owing to the notoriety it obtained, has just been held in Cardenas. Some time in March or April, 1869, two young Cubans named Esteban Parodi and Jose Maria Mora were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the revolution, and on being tried were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment each. The Judge who sentenced them was dismissed. Some very suspicious facts having come to light, the case was retried by the Supreme Court, and the accused absolved and ordered to be set at liberty. On the new Judge presenting himself at the jail to liberate them, the volunteers on guard not only refused to obey the order, but also threatened to kill the bearer of it, whose life was only saved at the time by the intercession of a Colonel of volunteers. The entire volunteer force of Cardenas flocked to arms, and threatened to kill the lawyer and Judge who had intervened in the case; only a rapid flight saved them, the volunteers remaining under arms, and sending a commission to see Havana to Gen. Rodas, who was absent at the time. The Governor of Matanzas went to Cardenas, made a conciliatory speech to the volunteers, and promised them that the sentence of the Supreme Court should not be carried into effect, whereupon the volunteers dispersed. The result of this row and the appeasing of the volunteers were secured by the offering up of Parodi's and Mora's lives, for they will, undoubtedly, be executed. A few noble men among the volunteers themselves are, however, making efforts to have a petition signed asking that the young men be pardoned, as their execution will be a foul blot on the reputation of the Cardenas volunteers.

KILLING OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly every mail brings the information that in different parts of the country some volunteers have been killed, either in discharge of their duties, as at the Capitania del Morro, while attacking the enemy, or else by some bands of Cubans, who surprise them singly or in small groups. The latest case reported is the killing of five volunteers at Alvarez, in the Sagua jurisdiction, a father, seventy-five years of age, and his four sons. The party who attacked these men numbered about forty, three of them whites and the rest negroes, and was commanded by a cousin of the murdered men. The other case is of a party of men composed of ten volunteers, ten regular soldiers and about forty more men, who were driving a herd of cattle from Juan Criollo to Sancti Spiritus. On the road they were attacked by a Cuban force superior in numbers, commanded by Corrabano and Dorado. The two Spanish officers, four volunteers and four soldiers, and eight others were killed, the Cubans attacking them with the machete, when the rest of the Spaniards, according to the *Voz*, had no other remedy than to run away, which they did with such a good effect as to arrive safely at Sancti Spiritus on the following day. The Sancti Spiritus paper adds that the Cuban chiefs Dorado, Juan Bernardo Gomez, Garcia, and others have their families residing in the city, and that nevertheless they commit these barbarities without fear of retaliation, because they are satisfied that the Government forces would not act like them. This slur of the *Voz* is very contemptible, as it may be taken as a covert invitation to kill these families, and throwing out a hint that the above-named leaders killed women and children instead of killing soldiers and volunteers. Perhaps the *Voz* thinks that the people of Sancti Spiritus deserve great credit for not having killed these families already, as if an inoffensive woman or helpless children were responsible for the acts committed by men. Too many innocent people have already fallen victims to the fury of both factions, without having recourse to the killing of women and children as acts of retaliation.

QUASIMODO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE LANCERS AT WALLACK'S.

Capt. Leicester Vernon's comedy of "The Lancers" was beautifully brought out at Wallack's last night, and the acting was in most respects highly acceptable to a numerous and fashionable audience. The dialogue and plot of the piece are rather of the whipped-syllabub order, but the first is always bright and sparkling, the second generally probable and interesting, and the effect on the whole is pleasant and refreshing. There are suggestions of more than one well-known play here and there in the course of the action, but "The Lancers" is a creditable literary production, and if not up to the mark of Mr. Robertson's brilliant comedies, it has a merit of its own of no commonplace order. We reserve a more detailed account of its quality for future publication, contenting ourselves for the present by recording that Miss Moore and Miss Mestayer, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Stoddart acquitted themselves admirably last evening, and with the exception of a slight slip of the tongue, into which, we regret to say, the latter gentleman was on one occasion betrayed, there was nothing to mar the agreeable impression of the performance. The costumes were the theme of warm approval, and "The Lancers" will, we doubt not, prove attractive for many nights to come.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

Morton's comedy of "The School of Reform" was acted at Booth's Theater last evening. It had not been heard in this City for fully five years, and is, in fact, not likely to enjoy frequent representations hereafter. In its original shape embracing five acts, "The School of Reform" is tedious enough, but at all events its story can be arrived at after a few hours' respectful attention. In its present condition, however, it loses by unintelligibility of plot that which it gains by compression of much wearisome dialogue. Even Mr. Clarke's versatility and talent—the former gift proven by a comparison of his personation of Bob Tyke with his comic performances, and the latter acquirement by the consistency and vigor of his rendering of the grief-stricken and repentant criminal—will not, we apprehend, give Morton's play a lengthened lease of new life. Emery was the original Bob Tyke, we believe, and Lysander Thompson, when the author of the piece declared to be its most satisfying representative, after Emery, its most successful delineator in this country. Mr. Clarke, though from record and report inferior to these artists, fills the part with great finish, and also with sufficient force in the dramatic scenes, which, as we need hardly say, do not touch the hearts of modern audiences as it was intended they should. Deep pathos is not to be donned as easily as lighter emotions; but perhaps an actor whose command over spectator's tears was exceptionally potent would find it difficult to impress one by, for example: the archaic morality of the climax of the second act. After the "School of Reform" had been interpreted, an amusing comedietta by John Brougham, entitled "Breakers Ahead," was played, Mr. Clarke embodying one *Bubington Jones*, with a ludicrousness of look, manner and attire too real not to be provocative of the heartiest merriment. The same bill is to be unchanged throughout this week.

FRENCH THEATER.

Mr. Fechter acted in "Ruy Blas" at the French Theater, last evening. The house was filled by a very fashional audience, whose gloved hands were by no means chary of applause. As on the occasion of Mr. Fechter's first appearance at Niblo's, Mr. Shewell and Miss Leclercq were the artist's principal aids. "Ruy Blas," as acted by them, was fully referred to in the Times at that period. The same play is to be repeated to-night for the last time.

American Dramatic Fund Association.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Dramatic Fund Association was held at their office, No. 842 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The annual reports made showed the following figures: Total number of subscribing members, 106; number of claimants during the year, 37; ten members died and five were ruled out. The receipts of the Association were $10,357 80 for the year ending March 31, while the expenditures for the immediate purposes of the Association, from the interest of the invested funds, were: Annuities, $2,272 45; to widows, $921 30; to sick members, $407 30; to one orphan, $19 41; funerals, $350. The total receipts of the Association since it organized, were $136,304 54; its total expenditures paid to aged and sick members and widows and orphans of members, $64,486 12; and its present invested capital amounts to $60,[illegible]68 64. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. L. M. Barlow, President; D. Kingsland, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., L. W. Jerome, James Bryce, Barney Williams, Trustees; John Brougham, H. Heward, F. Chippendale, D. Whiting, T. G. Hind, N. B. Clarke, W. B. Harrison, John G. Gilbert, J. H. Stoddart, H. Isherwood, W. Davidge, Theo. Moss, J. Moore, J. W. Wallack, D. C. Anderson, Directors; C. K. Mason, Treasurer; C. S. Bernard, Secretary, and the usual honorary officers.

The Murder in Mid-Ocean—The Case Argued.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Thomas H. Johnson, who is charged with the murder of Edward Barrus on board of the ship *Morning Light*, when at sea, made an argument, yesterday, in the extradition proceedings before Commissioner Osborn, in which he claimed that the evidence had merely shown the accused to be guilty of manslaughter, and that, therefore, he could not be extradited under the Ashburton treaty, which only recognizes murder and attempts at murder as extraditable offences. Mr. Spencer also held that the *Morning Light* was not a British vessel, asserting that the testimony showed that she belonged to New-York, and that her registry as a British ship was only made to save her from capture by the Confederate Navy during the late war.

Mr. Francis F. Wurbury, counsel for Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, replied that the language of the treaty was that all persons should be extradited who should be charged with the crimes enumerated, provided the evidence was sufficient to hold them for trial in the place or country where found. He said it was for the jury to decide the degree of the offence. Decision in the case was reserved.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported with an amendment the bill for furnishing artificial limbs for disabled soldiers.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution, to which he asked early attention of the Committee on Commerce, recommending the construction of a harbor of refuge at Block Island. Adopted.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, and to enable the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Companies to construct a single track through the Indian Territory to the Gulf.

Mr. Warner, from the same Committee, reported a bill extending the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted to Michigan to aid in the construction of the Pere Marquette and Flint Railroad.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the bill to reimburse Kansas for moneys expended in raising and equipping militia for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Stockton, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide a building for a post-office, internal revenue office and pension office in Trenton, N. J.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the bill reducing taxation was taken up to afford Mr. Morrill an opportunity of expressing his views in general on the subject, in view of his expected inability to be present when the subject shall be considered. He spoke two and a half hours.

INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, national banks and other corporations or associations, to cause to be published annually a statement showing the amount of interest due upon certificates of stock issued by the United States, dividends, deposits and interest accruing from other sources which have been unclaimed for two years. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported with an amendment the bill to extend time for the presentation of claims for additional bounty under the act of July 30, 1866.

THE APPROPRIATIONS—THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, when sundry amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. The amendments include an increase of the appropriation to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York from $90,000 to $125,000, and to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia from $30,000 to $34,325. The amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $14,500 to $8,400, cutting off the provision for any other officers than a Commissioner and two clerks, was debated at length—Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Mr. Howell and Mr. Tipton speaking against the continuance of the Bureau, and Mr. Ferry, Mr. Yates, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Patterson in favor of it. Without a vote, the Senate, at 4¼, took a recess till 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½, and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of a report made to the Department by Anthony Pollock a few years ago, relative to the operations of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

THE NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE.

The House bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo was objected to, on the ground that the width of the draw was not determined, but was left solely to the determination of the Secretary of War. Objection being made, the bill was laid over.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriation bill was then resumed, when the section relative to the Bureau of Education was informally passed over till to-morrow, owing to a very limited attendance of members. Numerous amendments, involving an increase in items of appropriation, were agreed to. The Senate Committee amendment for an increase of $600 in the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department being under discussion, Mr. Sherman remarked that it had been proposed by high officers of the Government to combine the Secretaryships of War and Navy in one officer. His own opinion was that the office of the Secretary of the Navy could be dispensed with in view of the merely routine character of its duties. Last Summer the Department had run along very well under the charge of an Admiral of the navy. The amendment was laid over without action.

At 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal Mr. Farnsworth moved a call of the House. Mr. Allison moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Farnsworth called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn. Mr. Allison remarked that there was a general understanding that there would be no session to-day. Mr. Farnsworth denied that there was any such understanding. The motion to adjourn was agreed to by yeas 78, nays 58.

The House thereupon adjourned.

Frank Jones, the Alleged Bond Forger—Motion for His Discharge on Habeas Corpus—Bail Fixed at $2,000.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Judge Barnard presiding, Charles S. Spencer called up the adjourned motion on a writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Frank Jones, charged with the forgery of a number of bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and also with forging the name of Jay Gould on the back of them as guarantor for the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. After the prisoner had been about two weeks in prison, one of his counsel, W. S. Wolf, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, which was discharged, and the prisoner remanded, on the ground that the Court would not entertain a motion for the prisoner's release pending a commitment for examination. A subsequent writ was granted, returnable before Judge McCunn in Supreme Court, Chambers, which was discharged on the ground that the motion was *res adjudicata*, having been already heard and decided by Judge Monell. The present writ was then served out, and on coming up for argument before Judge Cardozo, the hearing was remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The motion was to discharge, on the ground that no offense had been committed; or, to admit to bail in a reasonable amount.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer and W. S. Wolf appeared for the prisoner, and read affidavits of officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, setting forth that, though the originals of the bonds alleged to have been forged were printed, yet they had never been perfected or formally issued, but on the contrary, had been canceled and forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington; that they were of no value, and were no evidence of indebtedness against either the Atlantic and Great Western or the Erie Company; also, that the alleged forged bonds were incomplete and in a non-negotiable form, having neither seal or revenue stamps attached. They contended, therefore, that no forgery could be committed of the original bonds, because they were of no value; and if of any value the forgery was still incomplete because of the absence of a seal and stamp on the alleged forgeries. It was claimed, moreover, that the prisoner had received the bonds in his faro bank, without knowing their character.

Judge Barnard was of opinion that even admitting all that counsel claimed as true, the prisoner was still guilty of a misdemeanor in attempting to obtain money by the use of a false token.

After some further discussion Judge Barnard fixed the bail of the prisoner, and his alleged accomplice, Riggs, at $2,000 each, and in the meantime dismissed the writ, remanding the prisoners.

Another Misplaced Switch on the Erie Railroad—Almost a Disaster.

A most serious accident was prevented on the Erie Railroad yesterday, by the coolness and presence of mind of the engineer and brakeman of the Orange express train. The train reached Sufferns at 8½ A. M., and there struck a misplaced switch, and ran off the track, displacing both lines of rails for a considerable distance. The engineer and brakeman, however, remained at their posts, and succeeded eventually in stopping the train before any material harm had been done. The train was a large one, and was drawn by the new and powerful engine "Jim Fisk." The passengers were greatly alarmed by the jolting of the cars over the sleepers, but none of them sustained the slightest injury. Conductor Herring at once procured another engine, drew the train back to the junction, and brought it into the City over the Northern line, only about two hours after time.

Capt. De Groot's Statue of Franklin.

Capt. Albert De Groot, designer of the Vanderbilt bronze, has conceived the idea of erecting a statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing House-square. He proposes to construct the statue at his own cost, and present it to the Press and printers of New-York, who will then, it is to be hoped, procure a suitable pedestal and railing for it and place it in the square. A model of the proposed statue, which is to be of bronze, eleven feet in height, has been on exhibition at the counting-rooms of Baker & Godwin. So far as can be judged from the model, the likeness and expression of the figure are natural and good. Franklin is represented as wearing a plain citizen's dress. With left foot advanced, head raised and holding a roll of papers in his left hand, he appears to be about to address some public assemblage. The model is rather too small to enable one to form a fair idea of anything more than the attitude and expression. How the details may be carried out will be matter for after consideration. The pose of the right hand, it seems to us, is not very graceful. It is too claw-like.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen, yesterday, the annual report was presented and ordered on file of the Eastern District widows' and orphans' fund, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year amount to $7,[illegible], and the expenditures to $6,[illegible], showing a balance of $1,116. The total amount of the fund was stated at $30,[illegible], showing no increase since 1869. The Fire Commissioners received authority to raise three engine companies and one hook-and-ladder company, to be located respectively in the Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards.

The Finance Committee reported that, in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency bill passed at last session of the Legislature, they had examined the following claims against the city for lighting streets during November and December, 1869: Brooklyn Gas Company, $56,185 14; Citizens' Gas Company, $24,729 80; Williamsburgh Gas Company, $22,[illegible]; gas for public buildings, $7,[illegible]. As also the following: Printing and stationery, 1868-9, $6,[illegible]; salaries, 1869, $13,[illegible]; amounting in all to $116,[illegible] 41, which sum the Committee recommended should be met by issue of certificates of indebtedness.

A resolution was adopted discharging the Finance Committee, and authorizing the Mayor, Controller and City Clerk to issue certificates of indebtedness for a sum not exceeding $191,304 53, at the interest of seven per cent. per annum, in accordance with chapter 245, Laws of 1870.

The Board afterward adjourned.

Arrival of the Steam-ship City of Brussels.

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, of the Inman line, arrived here yesterday. It will be remembered that three days after her her departure, and 600 miles from New-York, last March, she broke her propeller in a heavy squall and head sea. Capt. Kennedy judging that he had a better chance of running to the eastward than to the westward under sail, the winds had been blowing so long from the eastward, got his ship at once under proper canvas, and after twenty-three days, reached the Mersey. During her passage it is said that the *Brussels* behaved capitally, sailing well, often beating ordinary sailing vessels that hove in sight. The passengers were well supplied with provisions, and suffered nothing but the addition of a few days to their anticipated rapid trip. After receiving the necessary repairs in Liverpool, the *City of Brussels* left that port at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 28th of April, with 1,087 steerage and sixty-four cabin passengers, and arrived here yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. She encountered adverse winds during her passage, but no very heavy gales. She landed her living freight last evening, and docked at Pier No. 45 North River this morning.

Senator Hardenbergh and the Canals—Meeting at the Produce Exchange.

A meeting was held at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, at 1 P. M., to receive Senator J. H. Hardenbergh, and extend to him the thanks of the Exchange for his course on the canal question. The President, Mr. S. D. Harrison, presided, and Mr. Blanchard acted as Secretary. On Mr. Hardenbergh entering the Exchange, he was greeted with much enthusiasm. Mr. Harrison addressed him, complimenting him upon his action, and Senator Hardenbergh made a modest reply. Resolutions were unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the Produce Exchange, to the merchants and people of the State, to Senator Hardenbergh, and approving the action of the Legislature in reference to the abolition of the contract repair system, reduction of tolls and funding of the canal and State debts. Resolutions were also adopted thanking the Times and other papers for advocating the cause of canal improvements. Addresses were made by Mr. Mitchell and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.
—*Advertisement.*

All persons wishing to become one of 1,000 contributing $40 each to the Midnight Mission Building Fund, $10 payable now, the balance in three semi-annual payments, address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 20 Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Vote in France; Military Precautions to Preserve Order; Proclamations and Arrests; The French Conspiracy; Preparations to Try the Alleged Assassins; Complicity of Gustave Flourens; Letters to Him Under Cover to a Private Correspondent; Capture and Execution of the Cuban Leader Goicouria; Murder of an Austrian Prince in Russia; The Austrian Cabinet; Prussia and the Pope; Rebel Victory in China.

General Topics.

The Case of the *Lloyd Aspinwall*; The Spring Anniversaries; The Condition of Venezuela; A Missing School Superintendent; The Bank Robbery in Maine; Fatal Accident at the Albany Penitentiary; Delay in Making Wills; The Death Penalty in Massachusetts; The Richmond Calamity; Thrashing Justices; Decoration Day; Destructive Fire in Pennsylvania; Eighty Lucky People; Mr. Seward on Lakes; Andrew Johnson as a Banker; Panic in a Coffee-house; Obituary of Gen. Domingo de Goicouria.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures; "Veteran Observer" on Our Political Degeneracy; Shall the Republican Party Move Forward?; How the Delaware White Men Failed to Organize a Party; Woman Suffrage; The Texas Revolution and the Causes that Led to It; The Situation in Mississippi; the Debt of Georgia.

Local Intelligence.

The Fenians; Gen. Jordan in Town—His Report of Affairs in Cuba; The McFarland Trial; Almost a Murder; Will of a Wealthy Physician; A Bamboo Paper Mill Destroyed; the May Anniversaries; Melancholy Case of Suicide; Whittier, the Poet, at Plymouth Church; Child Kidnapping; A Torpedo Boat.

Agricultural.

Agriculture in Middle Georgia; Cotton vs. Corn; Railroad Developments; Broken Wind in Horses.

Editorial Comments.

Protection as a Party Issue; The Political Future in Three States; The Ghost of the Hartford Convention; Some Hints for Members of Congress; A Presumption Against the Bombay, Artificial Uncertainty; The Opportunity of Virginia; The Old Man and the New; What is Our True Policy; A Desperate Struggle for Freedom; The Judicial Election.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Reviews of the Money, Produce and Live Stock Markets.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.—And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and LYON'S KATHAIRON will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring marks, moth patches, &c., don't forget the MAGNOLIA BALM, ladies.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Too much Truth often attaches to the remarks made in regard to uncivil hotel clerks. At the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, the employes take pleasure in ministering to the wants of guests.

Specialties—Wedding, Visiting and Business cards, monograms, French note papers. EVERDELL'S styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BALTE—PICKFORD.—On Monday morning, May 9, by Rev. B. M. Adams, Wm. V. Balte to Ophelia, daughter of John Pickford, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BEARSE—BUTTLE.—On Thursday, May 5, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Charles C. Bearse to Susie S., youngest daughter of Samuel Buttle, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

KELTON—CAMPBELL.—In Dresden, Saxony, on Wednesday, April 20, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. Dr. Hembert, assisted by Rev. H. H. Cross, M. A., John C. Kelton, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, to Josephine Parrell, daughter of W. S. Campbell, Esq., late U. S. Consul.

SETON—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1870, at the Cathedral, Boston, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Robert Seton, Lieut. Henry Seton, Fourth U. S. Infantry, to Miss Annie M., only daughter of Brevet Major-Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Sunday morning, May 8, Eliza Rucker, widow of Richard Allison, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

BECKWITH.—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry F. Spaulding, on Sunday, May 8, John Beckwith, M. D., aged 88 years.

His remains will be taken to Old Blanford Churchyard, near Petersburg, Va., for interment. Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M. Train from 30th-st., New-York, at 3 P. M. Returning trains 4:57 and 5:37 P. M.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Sunday, May 8, Mrs. Sarah Brinkerhoff, widow of the late John W. Brinkerhoff, aged 76 years, formerly of Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral from No. 110 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Hopewell on Wednesday morning by 8 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

COFFIN.—On Sunday, May 8, Mary Eliza, daughter of Charles G. and Theodocia Coffin.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Sheffer, No. 35 West 27th-st. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DANIELS.—On Sunday, May 8, Francis Ann Daniels.

Funeral from her late residence, north side of Monroe-st., fifth door west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GREENOP.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, May 9, Edward Greenop, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.

HOWARD.—At Troy, on Sunday morning, May 8, in the 80th year of her age, Rebecca F., widow of the late Wm. Howard, of this City.

KIRK.—On Sunday, May 8, at Cherry Lawn, New-Brunswick, N. J., Matilda Dora, eldest daughter of Daniel and Phebe A. Kirk, aged 5 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Her remains will be removed for interment in Willow Grove Cemetery, New-Brunswick, at 3½ o'clock to-day, (Tuesday.)

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 9, Agnes Dennison, infant child of Walter R. and Mary S. Marsh, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

PAGE.—At Rye, N. Y., on Monday, May 9, Mary, widow of the late Louis Page, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye.

PLATT.—At his residence in Oswego, on Sunday, May 8, Hon. James Platt, in his 83d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POILLON.—On Monday, May 9, at Milford, Pike County, Penn., Mary A., widow of Jacob Poillon, late of this City.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

RUSSELL.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Friday, May 6, Elizabeth, relict of the late Emanuel Russell, in the 88th year of her age.

SACKETT.—On Monday, May 9, suddenly, Amos M. Sackett, of this City, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 25 East 128th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2½ o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Sunday morning, May 8, Jacob, youngest child of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 39 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—At Tarrytown, Westchester County, on Sunday, May 8, Gardner, infant son of William L. and Caroline Goldsborough Wallace, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12½ P. M. to-day. Trains leave Hudson River Depot at 9:30 and 11 A. M., returning from Tarrytown at 2:50 and 3:37 P. M. Carriages will be waiting on arrival of trains at the depot.

WARD.—On Monday, May 9, William H. Ward, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

YOUNG.—On Sunday morning, May 8, after a short illness, John Young, Sr., formerly of New-Milns, Scotland, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Laurens-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At a meeting of the class of '73, United States Military Academy, held April 28, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our midst our beloved friend and classmate, LAWRENCE W. SMITH.

Resolved, That we desire to express the sincere grief we feel at the loss of one who, by his sterling qualities, had proved himself a genial companion, a true and faithful friend.

Resolved, That his death has taken from the class a brilliant ornament, and a worthy example of a true gentleman and a Christian.

Resolved, That while in our hearts we feel the tenderest sympathy for his bereaved family in this their great affliction, it is not in the power of words fully to express our true appreciation of their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Suffolk County Bulletin*, the *Army & Navy Journal*, and in the New-York *Times*.

C. H. L. TOTTEN,
J. W. MARTIN, } Committee.
F. C. BISHOP,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$300,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Jewelry and silver-ware, selling at greatly reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANS,
and opera glasses, selling at greatly reduced prices, and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!
SELLING at REDUCED PRICES; also bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, fine Gold Earrings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, Seal Rings, &c., selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS—REDUCED PRICES.
STUDS AND COLLAR BUTTONS, two, three, four, five and six, to one hundred dollars a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED
By a first-class workman from DENT'S celebrated Watch Factory, London. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY, FANS AND OPERA-GLASSES repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

GORHAM PLATED WARE.
Every desirable pattern of this celebrated ware will be found in our assortment, and at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 785 BROADWAY,
corner of 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, first floor, up stairs, formerly Brady's Photograph Gallery.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, MASS.
During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROP'R ST. JAMES HOTEL.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.
The great remedy for cancerous and scrofulous diseases, kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlets.
SAXE & CO., Proprietors, Sheldon, Vt.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 14, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:00; F and G, 10:45.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES L. JONES,
Bookseller and Stationer,
has removed to
No. 1,129 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.
The National Temperance Society have recently published the following valuable books, suitable for Sunday-school Libraries and family reading:
TOM BLINN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. By T. S. ARTHUR. $1 25.
JUG-OR-NOT. By Mrs. J. McNair Wright. $1 25.
THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN STORIES. $1.
FRANK OLDFIELD. $1 50.
This Society also publish a large variety of books, tracts and papers, upon every phase of the Temperance question.
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
No. 172 William-st., New-York City.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room was not especially lively yesterday, although, as usual, well attended. Very little business was done. JAS. M. MILLER, under the direction of JNO. C. BUSHNELL, Referee, sold to J. STRAUS, for $6,[illegible], the two-story attic and basement brick-front house on the north side of Rivington-street, distant 25 feet west of Sheriff-street, known as No. 2[illegible]. It is 25x40 feet deep, lot 25x75.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, advertise a large number of villa and homestead lots in Long Island City (late the village of Astoria) for sale at Blackwell's Hall in that village, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Jas. M. Miller.

3-story brick-front house, No. 2[illegible] Rivington-st., [illegible] ... $6,[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Amity-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Sullivan-st., [illegible] ... $12,000
Broadway and Broome-st., n. e. corner, [illegible] ... [illegible]
Front-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Rivington-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Water-st., n. s., 177.3 ft. e. of Hudson-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of a line 50 ft. n. of proposed line of 133d-st., [illegible] ... 13,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of a line 50 ft. n. of proposed line of 132d-st., [illegible] ... 15,500
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of a line 50 ft. n. of proposed line of 132d-st., [illegible] ... 13,500
[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Eldridge-st., No. 1[illegible], 7 years, per year ... $1,000
East Houston-st., No. 344, 10 years, per year ... [illegible]
Mercer-st., No. 67, 20 years, per year ... [illegible]
Pearl-st., No. 4[illegible], 5 years, per year ... [illegible]
2[illegible]d-st., West, No. 2[illegible], 3 years, per year ... [illegible]
2d-av., No. 371, 1 year ... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Troy-av., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Lot adjoining above, 25x100 ... [illegible]
Broadway and Smith-av., [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]
President and Van Brunt sts., [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]
Union and Van Sicklen avs., n. e. corner, [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

White Plains road, [illegible], adjoining A. Kemp's, [illegible] acres ... $1,500
[illegible]
Dobb's Ferry to Ashford road, [illegible] ... [illegible]

East Chester.

White Plains road to New-Rochelle road, [illegible] ... $2,000

Morrisania.

Boston road, n. w. s., part lot No. 1[illegible], Morrisania, [illegible] ... $10,000
[illegible]

Newcastle.

South-st., [illegible], adjoining G. W. Gorham's, [illegible] ... $2,500

Yonkers.

[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY.

West Brighton.

[illegible]

Port Richmond.

Broadway, 175 ft. s. of Elizabeth-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]

Richmond.

Centre, corner Court-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]

Castleton.

Plot adjoining J. Vanderbilt's, [illegible] acres ... [illegible]

Northfield.

Bridget Kiernan's plot, [illegible], adjoining L. K. Brown's ... [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Crocket-st., s. s., adjoining Beck's property, [illegible] ... $[illegible]
High-st., [illegible] ... 4,[illegible]
Livingston-st., w. s., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Littleton-av. and Court-st., [illegible] ... 2,[illegible]
Main-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Roseville-av., w. s., 475 ft. n. of Sussex-av., [illegible] ... $4,000

Montclair.

Sherman-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bay-st., [illegible] ... $[illegible]

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, e. s., adjoining lot No. 3, [illegible] ... $4,000
Loyd-av., [illegible] ... 1,000

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Clinton-av., [illegible], block No. 3, Post's map, [illegible] ... 4,000
Carleton-av., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Magnolia-av., [illegible] ... 3,[illegible]

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 25 to 37, all inclusive, block No. 10[illegible], Coster's ... [illegible]

Harrison.

Cross and 3d. sts., 75 ft. from corner lot No. 4, block No. 14, 25x100 ... $[illegible]

Bayonne.

Newark Bay, s. s. s., James Richmond's map ... 12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty. Houses, stores and offices rent. Rents collected.

FOR SALE IN WEST 37TH-ST.—ONE of the most perfect houses between 5th and 6th sts.; size, four-story, [illegible]. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, near 3[illegible]th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible]. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, south-east corner [illegible]-st.
NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, good will and fixtures of the Bomgardner House; this popular and well-known hotel is situated opposite the Lebanon Valley and New-York Railroad Depot, and in close proximity to the Pennsylvania Central and other depots. For particulars apply to BOMGARDNER HOUSE, Harrisburg, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 2[illegible] Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—1[illegible] ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the best farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; splendid timber; title perfect; price $25,000.
EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS,
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,
In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFORD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherford Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privileges of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn. The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time. The property consists of a factory building [illegible] feet, four stories, with dye-house [illegible] feet, steam chimney. [illegible] With necessary heaters, shears, gigs, machines, [illegible]. Everything in working order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day. The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee. Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks [illegible]. The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A COTTAGE FULLY FURNISHED, with barn, ice-house, grapery, &c., and four acres of land, for sale or to let. House in splendid order, ground well laid out, beauty of view, perfectly healthy, one hour's ride from the City. Apply to WM. and E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,3[illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT LENOX, Mass.—A two-story frame house, containing thirteen rooms, with stable, [illegible], and 11 acres of land well shaded and fruited; near Post-office; price $12,000, or will rent, furnished, at $[illegible] per annum. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—A large, fine residence and out-buildings, eight acres, choice garden, fruit, shade, lawn, [illegible]; all in complete order; one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF GROUND, SUITABLE for villa sites, commanding magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean, and immediate facilities for both fresh-water and surf bathing. Located at the Highlands, adjoining Thompson's Hotel. Apply to MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A MILK DAIRY FARM OF about 100 acres, near New-York, amply stocked, with a milk route of 300 quarts daily; a rare opportunity to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE, with stock and crops; [illegible] P. ZEGLIO, No. 13 Centre-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, A country-seat, with [illegible] acres of land, within the town limits; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherford Park first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with choice fruit; stable, carriage-house, ice-house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new cottage in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to
HONE & NICHOLAS, No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

TO LET—BY OWNER, FURNISHED, IN [illegible], corner of [illegible], Brooklyn, a suite of fine, large, airy rooms, (three) bath, pantries, &c., all improvements, extra grounds, fruit, shade and flowers, to a genteel couple; rent $[illegible]; care to all families. Wilson on door. If preferred, basement, parlors and third story, handsomely furnished.

TO LET—ON MYRTLE-AV., TREMONT, between [illegible], a 2-story house, containing eight rooms and two lots of ground, suitable for a lager-beer garden; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire [illegible] De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, of THOS. TAYLOR.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DELIGHTful dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, with barn and six acres of garden, lawn, &c., within five minutes of depot; will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to G. P. SMITH, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or at Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Broad-st.

ASTORIA—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM PECK-SLIP; EXTRA LARGE STONE HOUSE; RENT REDUCED; SUITABLE FOR BOARDING-HOUSE. APPLY TO HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

ASTORIA—A THOROUGHLY AND WELL furnished double house, in the most desirable part of Astoria, finely shaded, very convenient to everything, to rent for five months, at $1[illegible] per month. Apply on premises, corner Franklin and Ramsey sts.

TO LET—NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]TH-ST., NEAR UNIversity-place, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen, without board. Breakfast served if desired; quiet private house; good location.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., one block from Central Park; rent only $[illegible]. Apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

CHEAP RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence at Fort Hamilton, opposite the Narrows; rent $[illegible]. Inquire of H. HOPKINS, Fort Hamilton, or H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 1[illegible] Reade-st.

TO LET—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.; rent very low. Apply to J. S. WILLET, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT
IN THE
NEW BANKING HOUSE
OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.
Plans and particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., [illegible] feet, with an L on Harrison-st. [illegible]. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building. A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., [illegible] feet on each street; depth of plot, [illegible] feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT.—The Westmoreland Hotel, fronting on Union-square, opposite the Everett House, to rent for a term of years; the elegant furniture to be bought as may be agreed, and at much less than its value. None but responsible principals need apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A first-class hotel (with about ninety rooms) on Broadway, below Stewart's upper store; furniture and equipments complete. For rent of house, price of furniture and other information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 110 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, May 12, 1870,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (by direction of Isaac H. Keim, Trustee,)
POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
FOURTEEN WEST-SIDE LOTS,
Between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, on [illegible]th-st., near [illegible]th-av., being a portion of the
MULLANPHY ESTATE.
FIVE LOTS, WITH GORES,
North side [illegible]th-st., [illegible] feet west of [illegible]th-av.
NINE LOTS,
South side [illegible]th-st., [illegible] feet west of [illegible]th-av., and [illegible] feet west of Central Park.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

ADRIAN JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY AND APPURTENANCES, WITH LEASE OF PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the entire rectifying distillery situated at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 2d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]th sts., with all the machinery and appurtenances necessary for conducting the business complete. Also, the buildings and unexpired term of [illegible] years' lease. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
JOHN SESSIONS, Attorney.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-av. and Elm-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriage and out-houses in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarms, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 1[illegible] Broome-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 1½ P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 50 VILLA PLOTS AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from the ferry by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fourteen trains daily.

This property is well situated at the base of the mountains, on Mountain-av., which is well graded and in fine condition. The lots are high and command pleasant views. They are located in a part of the town that is rapidly improving; large investments having recently been made by capitalists in that vicinity, and great improvements are contemplated.

SPECIAL TRAIN 12 M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
OF
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 1[illegible], at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of 1[illegible] o'clock boat from Whitehall Dock. In view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country in most extensive, and it offers attractions to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c. The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 1[illegible] by application to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.; H. TOMPKINS, No. 2[illegible] William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL,
FULTON-ST., ASTORIA,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF
[illegible] ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS,
By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica, [illegible], 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Schuetzen Park, between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet-makers' Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and [illegible]. Ferries; ready access by cars, Harlem boats and ferry. The future value of the property to be sold cannot be overestimated. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite [illegible]th-st. and Central Park, its easy access, its proximity to the City being nearer than Harlem, half the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria the Court end) into Long Island City, greatly advance. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Remember that the sale takes place at 12½, at Blackwell's Hall. Take Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 11½.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS NORTH-EAST CORNER 5TH-AV. AND [illegible]TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
Fifth-avenue—North-east corner of [illegible]th-st.—Four lots, being together 1[illegible] feet. [illegible]. Seventy-fourth-street—Two lots, south side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x102.2.

These lots are on the highest part of 5th-av., overlooking the Central Park, conservatory, (now building,) menagerie, and all the lakes, and so located that the view can never be obstructed, and in the vicinity of the Lenox Library and other first-class improvements.

5th-av. is flagged, curbed, guttered, graded and sewered. 76th and 74th sts. are graded and sewered. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PASSAIC, N. J.—THE SHERIFF WESTERVELT PLACE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, the 12th May inst., at 1½ o'clock, on the premises, the beautiful property of the late Sheriff John J. V. Westervelt, [illegible]. [illegible] Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WASHINGTON-AV., MORRISANIA.—On FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, New-York, [illegible] on east side of Washington-av., fifth house above [illegible]; the garden, with fruit trees, &c. By order of the executor and heirs of the late Robert Higginbottom.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: SIXTH-AVENUE—Four-story brick building, south-west corner 27th-st., known as No. [illegible] 6th-av.; size, [illegible]; half on mortgage.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, [illegible], will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, [illegible], and all other estate and property, real, personal and mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us as aforesaid by said Company, and all the estate and title of said Company thereto.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at [illegible], $1 40 and $2 [illegible], by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.
The superiority of these cards over the old-fashioned cards is admitted by all card-players; they retain their slip and will never split. A full assortment constantly on hand from the sole manufacturers, Samuel Hart & Co., at retail and wholesale, by
R. THALMESSINGER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers,
No. 337 Broadway, near Worth-st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP,
Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 4[illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!
Use A. GOLSH'S infallible Bed-bug Exterminator. Price per four-ounce bottle, with direction, 25 cents. Price per eight-ounce bottle, with direction, [illegible] cents. For sale by druggists and by A. GOLSH, chemist, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 1[illegible], at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness.
The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 3 West 14th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WATCH DOG. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.
These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is [illegible] miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.
We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other moneys on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 12 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 22 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

REMOVED.
LEVY & BORG,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
Removed from No. 41 Pine-st. to No. 29 Broad-st.
We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 1[illegible], 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 5, 1870.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run.
For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact its business at the Board, for a stated salary; or would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, } BOUGHT and SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 1[illegible] Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on [illegible] miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad centre in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over [illegible] to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west [illegible] miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.
We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 1[illegible], 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 1[illegible]th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2[illegible], 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether [illegible] miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible]th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 1[illegible]th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. R. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.
N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.
JOHN R. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

Frost, Black & Co.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 6 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

HALLIN & SANDER.
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:
JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO., No. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1[illegible], 1870.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following gentlemen were elected Trustees of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
ROBERT M. HENING,
GEORGE R. GARHART,
ROBERT R. LOWRY,
JOHN W. MOTT,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
EDWIN PARSONS,
RUFUS R. GRAVES.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. D. MATHEWS was unanimously elected President, and ROBERT M. HENING, Vice-President.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of four directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 4th day of June, 1870, the polls to be open from [illegible] till 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on 10th May at 3 P. M., and be reopened on 15th June at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
APRIL 2[illegible], 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

CAPITAL WANTED—$[illegible],000—TO ASSIST in carrying on a first-class manufacturing business. The business is a new one, is quite large, is safe, and has a very profitable custom guaranteed to it. Full particulars can be given on application; references required and will be given. Address G., Post-office Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York City.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,[illegible], FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Carmann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CARMANN & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $[illegible].
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,650 [illegible].
N. J. HAINES, } JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, } G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 35 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 8, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
JOHN B. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 2[illegible], 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 2[illegible].
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 1[illegible] fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial, $5 a phial. No. [illegible] Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting-house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. [illegible] 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINES at [illegible]c. per yard, REDUCED from [illegible]
FULL LINES at [illegible]c. per yard, REDUCED from [illegible]c.
FULL LINES at [illegible]c. per yard, REDUCED from [illegible].
LINEN GOODS IN SAME PROPORTION.
GRENADINES.
STRIPED AND FIGURED, at [illegible]c. per yard.
RICH COLORED STRIPED, at [illegible] per yard.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPED, at [illegible] to [illegible].
BLACK HERNANIS, BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES—ALL PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR HALF HOSE, from [illegible] per pair.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, from [illegible]c. per pair.
LADIES' HOSIERY, from [illegible]c. per pair.
GENTS' FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE in great variety.
FIRST QUALITY LADIES' LEATHER GLOVES, at [illegible] per pair.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, at $1 per pair.
PARIS GLOVES, for LADIES, just received, at $1.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
SILK CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $[illegible] to $15.
SILK CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $[illegible] to $25.
SILK CLOAKS, REDUCED FROM $[illegible] to $35.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, REDUCED from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
LLAMA LACE POINTS, REDUCED from $[illegible] to $15.
"LA BEDOUINE" MANTLE, reduced from $[illegible] to $12.
Spring and Summer SHAWLS, and a great variety of Paris hand-made GARMENTS, at very low prices.
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
WEDDING OUTFITS complete and Infants' Wardrobes on hand and to order. Skirts, Corsets, Corset-covers and Under-garments of every description. House and Evening Dresses and Walking Suits made up in the latest styles.
Also,
ON MONDAY, MAY 9,
Great Inducements to Purchasers
OF
SILKS, POPLINS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CAMBRICS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS WILL BE OFFERED.
LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL, IRON FRAME GRENADINES, AND CANVASS MESH GRENADINES IN ALL WIDTHS, PARISIENNES, TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, 6/4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 50 PER YARD, HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1, ALPACA, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND,) A HANDSOME ALPACA AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES, PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SPRING TRADE.
OPENING STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.

DRY-GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
The subscriber having made an arrangement to remain in the store he now occupies until the last of June, will continue the sale of his goods at still lower prices than he has heretofore offered them. The stock is large. A large part of it has been purchased for cash at auction and of importers and commission merchants within the last sixty days.
I intend to sell this stock of goods at lower prices than any responsible establishment, will sell goods of equal quality either in Brooklyn or New-York.
Our assortment is very complete.
WALTER LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, May 2, 1870.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 56, 58 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the superintendent until 12 o'clock M. [illegible] of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
[illegible]
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to GALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, May 11 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
Cambria, Saturday, May 14 | Scotia, Saturday, June 4
Africa, Wednesday, May 18 | Russia, Wednesday, June 8
Asia, Saturday, May 21 | Cambria, Saturday, June 11
Persia, Wednesday, May 25 | Africa, Wednesday, June 15
Scotia, Saturday, May 28 | Asia, Saturday, June 18
Russia, Wednesday, June 1 | Persia, Wednesday, June 22
Cambria, Saturday, May 31 | Cuba, Saturday, June 25
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Steamers of Tuesdays and Saturdays: First Cabin, $80 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 gold.
By the Steamers of Wednesdays: First Cabin, $80 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.
First Cabin, from Liverpool to Boston, $80 gold.
Return tickets, $145 gold.
Intermediate, $75 gold.
Steerage, from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets to or from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Bolton, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS Dead Freight on board steamship Java will leave the Cunard Wharf, foot of Clay-st., at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Remarkable Cheapness. Steerage passengers are intended to sail as follows:
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | BRITANNIA.....May 28
DORIAN.....May 18 | EUROPA.....May 31
CALEDONIA.....May 21 | GALLONIA.....June 4
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $60 in Currency, Gold or Currency, according to the Steamer. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $90 in Currency, or Gold or Currency. Steerage, $30 in Currency, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate.
Passengers booked to or from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Antwerp, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Strasbourg, Basle, Zurich, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Beirut, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Trieste, Vienna, Pesth, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gottenburg, Malmoe, Riga, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, Bucharest, Kronstadt, Alexandrovsk, Tiflis, Tabreez, Teheran, Bombay, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Hobart Town, Launceston, Port Phillip, Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Port Augusta, Rockhampton, Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, Port Curtis, Port Denison, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Mauritius, Reunion, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macao, Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Osaka, Yedo, Manila, Honolulu, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Mexico, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Cordova, Mendoza, Rio Negro, Lima, Guayaquil, Bogota, Caracas, Savanilla, Carthagena, Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, Gonaives, Kingston, Port Royal, Nassau, Bermuda, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Keokuk, Leavenworth, Atchison, Omaha, Salt Lake, Virginia City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, Olympia, Portsmouth, Nanaimo, Nanaimo Coal Mines, Victoria Coal Mines, Puget Sound, Nootka Sound, Sitka, Kamschatka, Ochotsk, Petropaulski, Aleutian Islands, Behring's Straits, Arctic Ocean, Behring's Sea, Kodiak, Sandwich Islands, Kamch

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of the Tammany Judicial Convention—Nomination of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Marine Court—Some Account of the Candidates.

The Tammany Hall County Convention met in the Fourteenth-street Wigwam at noon yesterday, to nominate Judges for the election to take place on the 17th inst. Most of the delegates elected on Saturday evening last responded in person, and among the leading Tammany men present were Peter B. Sweeney, Wm. M. Tweed, Controller Connolly, Mayor Hall, Nathaniel Jarvis, Speaker Hitchman, Thomas C. Fields and others. Grand Sachem TWEED called the Convention to order, and congratulated the delegates upon the harmony that now prevailed in the wigwam, and at the same time gave a slap at the ingrates who, after having been taken into the confidence of the party and elevated to place and power, had treacherously gone to work to break the old organization, and even coalesced with the life-long enemies of Democracy to accomplish their purpose. He exhorted the Convention to be vigilant in promoting the success of the ticket to be nominated here, as well as the ticket nominated at Rochester for the higher Court. Let us show, said he, to our friends in the rural districts that when they say the word, Tammany is ready to obey. In conclusion, he prophesied the triumphant election both of the Court of Appeals ticket nominated by the Democracy and the tickets to be nominated here to-day.

Mr. GENET moved that inasmuch as "Big Judge" CONNOLLY had arrived, for once, in time, he be called upon to preside over the Convention. The motion was unanimously carried, and the "Big Judge" waddled up to the desk and was introduced by the Grand Sachem as the "great walkist." Messrs. FIELDS, SHANDLEY, COX, SCHIRMER and HITCHMAN were elected Secretaries, and in response to a call of the roll by Mr. HITCHMAN the delegates presented their credentials. The Convention then went into a ballot for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Only one ticket was circulated, which contained the names of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, JOSEPH F. DALY and RICHARD L. LARREMORE for the full term, and CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT for the unexpired term of Judge BRADY. At the close of the balloting Mr. HITCHMAN announced that each candidate on the ticket had received 237 votes, and the Chairman declared them all nominated unanimously.

On motion of Senator NORTON the Convention then went into a ballot for Judges of the Marine Court—the ballot being cast by ward delegations to save time. The result of this ballot was that the three candidates—GEO. SHEA, WM. H. TRACY and F. J. JOACHIMSEN—received 228 votes each, and were declared unanimously nominated. The Convention then adjourned until this evening, when nominations for Aldermen will be made. It was expected that the Aldermanic ticket would be nominated at the same time as the Judicial ticket, but the leaders were not able to complete the "slate" in time. It is said that the ticket will be finally agreed upon at 4 o'clock this afternoon over a bottle (or bottles) of wine at DELMONICO'S.

THE COMMON PLEAS TICKET.

The ticket put forward by Tammany for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas is regarded by the legal profession as a very good one, and creditable to the party.

HAMILTON W. ROBINSON is a lawyer of long standing and uniformly good repute in this City. He was formerly a law partner of JOHN VAN BUREN, and for the last ten years has done a very large referee business, giving eminent satisfaction, and winning the entire confidence of lawyers and litigants in his fairness and impartiality.

JOSEPH F. DALY, the second name on the ticket, is a young lawyer of rare promise, and, although not so generally known to the profession as Mr. ROBINSON, bears the reputation among his acquaintances of being a man of exceedingly clear intellect, quick perception and, for one of his age, extensive knowledge of the law. He has been for some years one of the counsel for the Citizens' Association, and was unanimously recommended by the Association for a place on the ticket. He is not a relative of CHAS. F. DALY, the venerable Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but his friends think he has the elements within him which will do no discredit to his namesake, or to the high reputation of the Court over which he has so long presided.

RICHARD L. LARREMORE, the last name on the ticket for a full term, is well known as the President of the Board of Education, and as a lawyer in successful practice in this City. In addition to his local qualifications for the position, he has the politeness and gentlemanly bearing, the urbanity and suavity of manner which are too often lacking in our Judges, and he can scarcely fail to become one of the most popular men on the Bench in this City.

CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT already holds a seat on the Common Pleas Bench, to which he was appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN in January last, when Judge BRADY withdrew from the Common Pleas to take his place upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. He is nominated to fill Judge BRADY'S unexpired term, which will be four years from the 1st of January, 1871. The terms of the other Judges are fourteen years, in pursuance of the new Judiciary article of the Constitution adopted at the election last Fall.

THE MARINE COURT TICKET.

The ticket nominated by Tammany Hall for the Marine Court is also a fair one, and much above the average of the judicial nominations of the City Democracy for a few years past.

GEO. SHEA, the first on the list, is a lawyer well and favorably known to the profession in this City. He once occupied the position of Corporation Attorney, and was also at one time a law partner of CHAS. O'CONOR. He has long been a leading man in the Mozart Hall organization, and his appearance on the Tammany ticket, at this time, is one of the mysteries which politicians alone can explain.

WM. H. TRACY is a fair lawyer, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward, and has been one year a member of the Assembly.

F. J. JOACHIMSEN has long been known as a prominent member of the New-York Bar, and formerly held the position of Assistant United States District-Attorney. He is in no way inferior to any of the men whom he will have for associates on the Marine Court Bench, and his nomination will tend to elevate the character of that not very lofty judicial tribunal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Republican General Committee—Preparations for a Ratification Meeting.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE in the Chair. Considerable debate arose on a motion to take from the table the report of the Special Committee against a ratification meeting.

The motion to hold a ratification meeting was carried by a vote of 40 to 16. A further motion was carried to refer the subject back to the Executive Committee, with instructions that the expense shall not exceed $800. A communication had been previously received from the German Republican Central Committee announcing the appointment of a Committee of four to confer with this Committee, which communication had been referred to the Executive Committee. That disposition of the communication was reconsidered, and a Committee of five appointed by the Chair to confer with the Germans. A similar Committee was appointed to confer with the colored organizations.

Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary of the colored organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, was introduced, and stated that in his District the party could count on at least 800 colored votes. Some discussion ensued on the question of renting a hall for the use of the Committee during the ensuing year, which resulted in the Committee renewing their instructions to the Special Committee to hire the Twenty-third-street hall, provided the owner of that hall will take the present hall off the hands of the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at the Steuben House last evening, Mr. WM. GELLMAN presiding. Gen. MAX WEBER was received as a delegate from the German Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District. The Republican State Judiciary nominations were unanimously indorsed. Messrs. M. Ellinger, Dr. H. Gerske, Capt. Beyland, J. Schoenhof and Dr. E. Hoeber were appointed a Special Committee to confer with the Republican County Convention with regard to the nomination of candidates for the coming election, and to urge the nomination of ANDREW WILLMANN for Alderman, and then the meeting adjourned.

The Coming Election on Staten Island.

The election on Staten Island under the new charter is creating considerable excitement among the islanders. The Police of the Island are to be no longer under the control of the New-York Commissioners, and, in consequence, the property owners are more than usually interested in the proceedings. Last night, in the various wards, meetings were held and delegates nominated to the Convention to be held on Wednesday. In some of the wards candidates were chosen for Village Trustees. In the Second Ward RUDOLPH KEPPEL received the nomination; in the Fourth, BENJAMIN BROWNE; the Eighth, THEO. K. H. MEYER, and Squire DOYLE in the Sixth. Judge GARRETT received the nomination for Police Justice. The meeting for the nomination of Mr. BROWNE, which was presided over by the County Treasurer, MORTON C. DE NYSE, was numerously attended. Mr. KEPPEL'S meeting was attended by six persons.

Aid for the Richmond Sufferers.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the late calamity at Richmond, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Phelps, Dodge & Co., $500; Geo. Opdyke & Co., $500; A. A. Low & Bro., $500; Arnold, Constable & Co., $200; Henry Clews, $200; S. B. Chittenden & Co., $200; John Caswell & Co., $200; Jas. Lenox, $200; Chas. H. Marshall, $200; Horace Gray, $200; John D. Jones, $100; Geo. C. Collins & Co., $100; Gerrit Smith, $200; J. S. T. Stranahan, $100; Dean, McGinnis & Co., $100; Harry M. Taber, $100; Chas. Luling & Co., $100; Williams & Guion, $100; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $100; Cyrus W. Field, $100; George Cabot Ward, $100; M. H. Grinnell, $100; M. O. Roberts, $100; Olyphant & Co., $50; Thurlow Weed, $50; F. A. Conkling, $50; Henry Weston, $25; Walter S. Griffith, $10; "A.," $10.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A stated meeting of the members of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 132 Franklin-street, Mr. E. KINGSLEY, the Vice-President, occupied the chair. Sixty-one gentlemen were proposed for membership, and the question of their admission was referred to the usual Committee. Owing to the fact that next Friday and Saturday are days for the registration of voters the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next.

The American Geographical and Statistical society holds its regular monthly meeting this evening. Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, for twenty-five years a missionary on the Gaboon, will read a paper on Topography, progress of exploration and products of the Western regions of Equatorial Africa, with an account of the manners, customs and social life of the nations inhabiting that country. The medal awarded by the Imperial Geographical Society of Paris to PAUL B. DUCHAILLU for his journeys and discoveries in Ashango Land, will on this occasion be presented to him with appropriate ceremonies.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, who died at Clarens, Switzerland, last March, took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and were attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Rev. Drs. WILEY, ADAMS, SANFORD, PRENTICE; Messrs. FANCHER, NORTH, FORRESTER and TAFT. The following members of the clergy took part in the exercises: Rev. Drs. FERRIS, HOLDRIDGE, HASTINGS, ROBERTS and HUNT. The services lasted over two hours, and were of an exceedingly impressive character. The remains will be interred to-day at Pawlings.

The forty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was observed at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. The attendance was large and select. Mr. WM. A. BOOTH presided. Addresses were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMADGE and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. An abstract of the annual report was read, showing that the Society's labors among seamen during the past twelve months have been attended with encouraging results. The number of boarders at the Sailors' Home during the year was 675. At the Colored Sailors' Home, 509 were admitted during the same period.

The fifth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute this evening. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Hon. WM. E. DODGE. Singing, under the direction of J. W. JARBOE, Esq. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, on the afternoon of the same day at 3 o'clock.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Education—Messrs. MAGNUS GROSS, SANDS and LEWIS—to investigate the charge against JOHN R. HENNESSEY, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, of having accepted $100 from Miss MARY E. CANNON as a consideration for having her appointed a school teacher in the evening class of School No. 9, in East Fourteenth-street, met yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Board of Education. Miss CANNON testified that the charge was true. Mr. HENNESSEY denied it. The case was adjourned to 4 P. M. today.

The Female Parasol and Umbrella-makers' Union held a regular monthly meeting at Temperance Hall, Nos. 76 and 78 Varick-street, last evening. Reports were made showing that the Union, which numbers about 670 members, has $601 25 in bank, and that the dues received during last month amounted to $170 50. Some new members were admitted. The trade was reported to be in a flourishing condition. NELSON W. YOUNG made an address.

The sympathizers with the Richmond sufferers were to have held a meeting at the residence of Dr. E. G. HIGGINBOTTOM, No. 278 Fourth-avenue, last evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather only a few assembled, and no business was done, whereupon Dr. HIGGINBOTTOM postponed the meeting until Friday evening next.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association last evening, at No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, the colored members of the District were cordially invited to become members of the Association. The use of the room was also tendered them to hold meetings as a separate Republican association, if they so desired. J. W. THOMPSON was elected secretary, the former one, W. T. BLACK having resigned.

The only business transacted by the Common Council yesterday was to pass the ordinance creating $400,000 "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and to direct the Commissioner of Public Works to procure a full stand of colors for the Eighth Regiment.

Mr. FREDERICK WINSTON, Vice-President of the old Board of Commissioners of Emigration, sent word to Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, yesterday, announcing that he was ready to transfer all of the funds of the Board which had been intrusted to his care, to the new Board. The Finance Committee directed Commissioner NICHOLSON, their Chairman, to receive the funds.

The charge of erasing the marks on canceled revenue stamps was made against SOLOMON KAPP, by Major BARBOR, of the Revenue force, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, and the accused was subsequently held in $1,000 bail for examination.

MARTIN SHEEHEY, twenty-eight years of age, who resided at No. 33 Union-street, South Brooklyn, and was a driver for T. R. CODDINGTON, No. 37 Cliff-street, was thrown from his truck while crossing the railroad-switch at the corner of Canal and West streets, and the wheels of the vehicle passing over his breast he was instantly killed. The remains were taken in charge by the Police, and being carried to the Greenwich-street Police-station the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A large audience assembled in Steinway Hall last evening, to witness the anniversary exercises of the children of the Five Points House of Industry. About 150 children went through an interesting programme of exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, musical gymnastics, &c. Addresses were made by JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., Rev. Dr. PAXTON and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.

From the report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, submitted yesterday to the Board of Police, it appears that there were fifty-four fires in the City during April. The losses amounted to $210,066, and the insurances to $819,650.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of WM. SHERLOCK, who was found drowned recently in the East River, after being missing several months. It will be remembered that suspicion fell upon STEPHEN, a brother of the deceased, and it was alleged that his wife said that her brother-in-law would be found in the East River. The brothers quarreled about some money left by their father, and the inference was that WILLIAM was murdered. The examination of witnesses yesterday failed to sustain these allegations. The case will be resumed on Thursday.

Commissioner OSBORN held, yesterday, in the case of CHRISTOPHER E. DUGAN, charged with having embezzled money while acting as Post-office carrier, that the admissions of the accused were not sufficient to send him before the Grand Jury. He said the Government must prove the corpus delicti in the case.

At a late hour last night an affray occurred at No. 11 Hamilton-street, in which JOHN COONEY was cut in the breast by JOHN CORKADAY, a companion sailor, receiving a severe wound. The assailant escaped.

An unknown man, slightly bald, was found drowned yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Harrison-street. The body was removed to the Morgue.

EDWARD CONNOR, of No. 324 Tenth-avenue, was held to $1,000 bail by Justice COX, of Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer the charge of stealing a case of under-clothing and a bale of gutta-percha, valued at $150, from the Hudson River Railroad depot.

The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven now connects with a new 5 A. M. train from New-Haven in waiting on the wharf, so that passengers reach Hartford, Springfield and vicinity before "business hours" next day; or Burlington, Montreal or the White Mountains in the afternoon.

A lottery dealer named JOHN SMITH, of No. 163 William-street, was held for examination in $500 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of not filing a lottery manager's bond.

Dr. DOREMUS lectures on the "Ruhmkorff Coil," this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Sunday School room of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in aid of the mission work of the church.

A man whose name is not given, but who lives in Avenue A, near Tenth-street, last evening was painting the front of No. 167 West Twenty-fifth-street, when the ropes sustaining the scaffold gave way and he fell to the sidewalk, receiving serious injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

STEPHEN MCGRATH, a hackman of the First Ward, was arrested about a week ago on the complaint of MATTIE ALLGIER, who charged him with attempting to commit an outrage upon her, but in consequence of her refusal to appear against him in the Police Court he was discharged. Since then, however, he has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and last evening was again arrested by Detective KEENAN on a bench-warrant issued by Recorder HACKETT.

ELIZABETH LESTER was arrested last evening for disorderly conduct and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where she attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a dose of laudanum, but was relieved before the drug had any serious effect. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

LAWRENCE EDDERSON, aged seventy years, who is reported to have had no home, last evening entered the saloon of JAMES MCNALLY, No. 408 East Seventeenth-street, and went through to the back, where he fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. The Coroner was notified.

G. F. BROWN and wife, who reside in Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue, were thrown from their wagon yesterday and seriously injured while crossing the railroad track at Eighty-second-street. They were taken home.

GEORGE H. BORRDE was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, in Third-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, in consequence of his horse running away, and was seriously injured.

Mrs. FISHER, who keeps the house No. 105 West Twenty-seventh-street, and one of her girls, known as FANNY, were thrown from a carriage in Fifty-ninth-street, near Central Park, yesterday afternoon, and both were severely injured about the head. The casualty was caused by the horse running away.

Hon. L. D. KIERNAN, the new Clerk of the Board of Education, took formal possession of his office yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY has been appointed, at Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S special request, to assist him in the discharge of the pastoral work of Plymouth Church. Mr. HALLIDAY will devote himself especially to administering the charities of the church—a work to which he is particularly well adapted.

At the Judiciary Convention of the Independent Democrats, yesterday evening, the nominations of GEORGE H. FISHER, Republican, and HENRY HAYNES, Independent Democrat, for the offices of City Judges, as agreed to by the Republican Convention, were confirmed. The coalition for the war on the local ring is now, therefore, complete, and the fact will give unusual interest to the election of Tuesday next.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of several witnesses the hearing of the election fraud cases was adjourned till today at 10 o'clock.

The route of the new Park-avenue Street Railroad is, starting from Fulton Ferry, along the line of the De Kalb-avenue Road to the corner of Bridge-street and Park-avenue, thence along Park, Vanderbilt and Ninth avenues to Green-Wood Cemetery, passing Prospect Park.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday, the arrest of PHILIP H. GROGAN on Sunday was declared by the Commissioners to have been, in their opinion, illegal.

The new Democratic Club have purchased the building at the corner of Remsen and Clinton streets for a new club-house, at a cost of $60,000.

The regular Democratic Convention nominated at their meeting, yesterday evening, as candidates for City Judges, ROBERT NELSON and Hon. ALEX. MCCUE.

At the base-ball game on the Capitoline, yesterday afternoon, the score was: Atlantic, 54 runs; Eagle, 5.

Prospect Park was visited during last week by 85,049 persons, and on Sunday by 24,313.

NEW-JERSEY.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the bakery of GEORGE SMITH, on Greene-street, Trenton, was entered by three burglars, who broke open the desk and robbed it of $60. After securing all that was valuable in the office they went up stairs to the bed-room occupied by Mrs. SCHILLING, the housekeeper. She was awakened by the noise, and rose up in bed, when one of the burglars presented a knife, threatening to kill her if she raised an alarm. He afterward drew his pistol, and held it at her head while his companions searched the trunks in the room. Finding nothing that they wanted the thieves finally left the house and made their escape.

Another injunction has been served on the Erie Railway Company, in reference to the Paterson and Newark Railroad claiming $1,800 damages for right of way, &c. The Company decline interfering and will run no trains until all such matters are arranged by the proper parties.

Information was received at the office of Justice DIGNAN, in Trenton, yesterday, of a bloody fight that occurred on Saturday night among a party of negroes in the Swamp. In the course of the battle EDWARD COWAN, a young colored man, grappled MARY SOUTH, and beat and kicked her to insensibility. She is reported to be dangerously injured. A warrant was issued, but no arrests have been made.

The last meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders was held at the Newark Court-house yesterday. Reports were made by the different Committees, which show a flourishing state of the county finances, the public improvements, prisons and asylums.

On Saturday night JOHN ACKERMAN, butcher, at Paterson, narrowly escaped death. Having stepped on a block which tipped over, a newly-sharpened knife entered his body, inflicting what was considered a fatal wound. It is hoped, however, that he may recover.

The Hoboken Fire Department election was held last evening. JAMES CURRAN, Jr., was elected Chief Engineer by a majority of sixty-six. JAMES A. GEYER received a majority of sixty-seven for Assistant Engineer.

The wife of the watchman at the Murray Mill, Paterson, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. She had retired in good health the night previous.

A reduction of twenty per cent. having been made in the wages of the cotton-mill hands at Paterson, a strike took place, which was ended yesterday by the operatives resuming work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Rowe vs. Birdsall. [illegible]—Platt vs. Platt. [illegible]—Allen vs. Cook. [illegible]—Raymond vs. Arnold. [illegible]—French Creek Pet. Co. vs. White, Trustee, &c. [illegible]—Sedley, Receiver, vs. Dent. [illegible]—Livingston vs. Murray, Executor. 139—Sandford vs. McCoy. 140—Fisher vs. Ormsby, Executor. [illegible]—Rothschild vs. Rosenthal. 140—Green vs. Green. 141—N. Y. and Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Cooley. [illegible]—Platt vs. Harbeck. [illegible]—Ellis vs. Ellis. [illegible]—Gerard vs. Furman. [illegible]—Rynes vs. Wilkinson. 149—Blisch vs. Keller. 150—Meister vs. Bauer. 151—Congdon vs. Allyn.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

1152—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank of Boston. 244—Roberts vs. Toledo & Wabash R. R. Co. 544—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company vs. Holmes, &c. 6654—Walsh, Executor, vs. Sexton. 2001½—Marsh vs. Salomon. 1852—Lawrence vs. Maxwell. 5064—Lyons vs. Third-av. R. R. Co. 382—Saignac vs. Goodspeed. 404—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. 1646—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Prop'y Line. 2364½—Moody vs. Osgood. [illegible]—Weeks vs. Russell. [illegible]—Merchants' Ex. Bank of N. Y. vs. Ross. 1616—Perkins vs. Darling. [illegible]—Drake vs. Barstow, Prest. of St. Nicholas Bank. 490—Cohen vs. McCoy. 272—Wright vs. Boom. 1260—Fisk vs. Sears. 940—Romford vs. Livingston. 6304½—Fisk, Jr., vs. Strasburger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

112—Donnell vs. White. 206—Mellen vs. Frase. 256—Silkman vs. Pingree. 220—Woodruff vs. Hoffman. 300—Woods vs. Sheldon. 303—Valentine vs. Brennan. 322—Fowler vs. Cohen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

1521—McLaughlin vs. Parley. 1741—Robinson vs. Belknap. 1822—Oppenheimer vs. Bauer. 1467—Masters vs. Wakeman. 1667—Ham vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co. 1852—Campbell vs. Preterre. [illegible]—Morris vs. Fleming. 1941—Wragg vs. Lothian. [illegible]—Stubbens vs. Roos. [illegible]—White vs. Stevens. [illegible]—Brown vs. O'Brien. [illegible]—Walsh vs. Pease. [illegible]—Appel vs. Mayer. [illegible]—White vs. Tallmage. [illegible]—Hamburg vs. Jones.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1122—Kerr vs. Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad. 2102—Stern vs. Ries. 2104—Voelker vs. Isleb. 1962—Zooney vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. 1170—Miller vs. Henning. 2148—Fitzgerald vs. Dunnet. 2124—Meyer vs. Apfel. 1672—Fell vs. Donaldson. 2118—Dickson vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. [illegible]—Minturn vs. Stewart. [illegible]—Feeny vs. O'Brien. [illegible]—McDaniel vs. O'Brien. [illegible]—De Wolf vs. Crandall. [illegible]—Funke vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible]—Baggia vs. Walter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]—Troppmann vs. Kelly. [illegible]—Becht vs. Spiegel. [illegible]—Metzger vs. Lauterbach. [illegible]—Anderson vs. Tooker. [illegible]—Delamater vs. Wagner, Crusher & Co. [illegible]—Foster vs. Murphy. 757—Sillen vs. Bray. [illegible]—Brown vs. Elliott. [illegible]—Fisher vs. Frost. [illegible]—Gannon vs. Taylor. [illegible]—Bellevue vs. Dunn. [illegible]—McConley vs. Gans. [illegible]—Bolling vs. Bayne. [illegible]—Lanor vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. [illegible]—Condit vs. Loring.

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

794—Cole vs. Ashman. [illegible]—Dunn vs. Jenkins. [illegible]—Helfand vs. Steuben. [illegible]—Tuttle vs. Hennegan. 842—O'Brien vs. Weller. 787—Phillips vs. Hebbard. [illegible]—Foy vs. Smith. [illegible]—Levy vs. Messner. [illegible]—Schroeder vs. Brodie. [illegible]—Moore vs. Fern. [illegible]—Hansel vs. Durand. [illegible]—Dreisbach vs. Coit. [illegible]—Cochran vs. Hammond. [illegible]—Peddle vs. McQuade. [illegible]—Turbane vs. Beach.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]—Taylor vs. Bliss. [illegible]—Mills vs. Crame. [illegible]—Same vs. Erben. [illegible]—Lippold vs. Hudson. [illegible]—Wilson vs. Beaver. [illegible]—Phillips vs. Brigge. [illegible]—Haynes vs. Parker. 1130—Koler vs. Weinberg. [illegible]—Remer vs. Jellings. [illegible]—Hallen vs. Lake. [illegible]—Mullane vs. Clarke. [illegible]—Mulligan vs. Kilsbum. [illegible]—Thorby vs. Hanford. [illegible]—Williams vs. Shannon. [illegible]—Killian vs. Desmond.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]—Reese vs. McCartan. [illegible]—Davis vs. McCartan. [illegible]—Dickson vs. Welsh. [illegible]—Merrill vs. Holmes. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. 870—Johnson vs. Pinckney. 1080—O'Brien vs. McNair. 1684—Foster vs. Masserole. [illegible]—Reese vs. Mallery. 1110—Ornstein vs. Kerwen. 1117—Schofield vs. Mones. 1121—Haviland vs. Wehle. 1122—McGuire vs. Farrell. 1123—Marcellino vs. Erie Railway Co. 1124—Hutchins vs. Poole.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos. 98—Childs vs. Bothwell. 94—Rear vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c. 95—O'Leary vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c. 96—McLean vs. Haynes. 98—Rich vs. Tighe, et al. 99—Valentine vs. Ash. 97—Crandall vs. De Wolf. 100—Coyle vs. Brennan. 103—Barry vs. Brainerd. 106—Stockfield vs. Davison. 107—Lovick vs. Whitbeck. 108—Levy vs. Fischer. 109—Goodrich vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c. 110—McGovern vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c. 112—Strauss vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c. 113—Hear vs. Montgomery. 115—Cassidy vs. Trustees of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. 114—Codley vs. Schwarzwalver. 115—Ruppel vs. Young. 116—Blake vs. Rhodes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Cardozo and Brady.

Matthews vs. Coe; judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wehle vs. Jaffe; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Melanoe vs. Aden; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Despard vs. Churchill. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Heinge vs. Heinge; proof of regular notice of reference before the referee must be furnished.

Stebecker vs. Levy; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Fry vs. Adelberger; memoranda for counsel.

Black vs. Stiles; order granted.

Trainer vs. Orser; motion granted and ninety days' time allowed.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pardee vs. Foote; motion granted on terms.

The People, &c., Foley vs. The Mayor of New-York et al.; application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge McCunn.

Swann vs. Carey; extra allowance of $200 granted.

Wood vs. De Camp; extra allowance of three per cent. granted.

Sulzbecker vs. Davidson; motion denied with $10 costs.

Schuster vs. Meiser; motion to open default granted; judgment and execution to stand as security.

Black vs. Hawkins; demurrer overruled as frivolous and judgment ordered for plaintiff.

By Judge Spencer.

Knapp vs. Hawkins; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge Loew.

Galley vs. Hemmis; motion granted and cause referred.

Roemmig vs. Charston; motion to continue the injunction granted, but the defendant may apply for the appointment of a receiver.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Donnell vs. Harmon; Rulings, &c., settled.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 9.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF MARINE INSURANCE.

Richard A. Atkinson et al. vs. Great Western Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover $16,000, with interest, as the value of ninety bales of cotton lost at sea, insured by defendant, on a running policy, and shipped at Augusta, Ga., by way of Charleston, for Liverpool, in 1866. From Augusta it was conveyed by the South Carolina Railroad to the City of Charleston, and there shipped on board the bark Victoria for Liverpool. The cargo of the bark was stowed in and on deck instead of below, and when at sea, having encountered heavy weather, was obliged to throw it overboard. This action of the Captain and officers of the ship, counsel for plaintiff claimed, amounted to barratry, and that by the terms of the policy they had proved that the agent of the plaintiff had remonstrated against shipping the cotton on deck. Defendant set up that subsequent to the shipment at Augusta, the defendant, in [illegible] of plaintiff, delivered to them certain certificates which defendant claimed took the place of the original policy, and covered the property on the voyage from Charleston to Liverpool, the voyage from Augusta to Charleston having been completed without loss or injury to the property; that such certificate was negotiable, and never had been returned to defendant. Furthermore, that the cotton was stowed on deck with the knowledge of plaintiff, or their agents, and without the knowledge of the defendant. These constituted the material points of the testimony, at the close of which counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the act of the Captain in stowing the cotton on deck instead of below, without the knowledge or consent of defendant, did not in law constitute barratry, or render the Company liable for the loss.

Judge VAN BRUNT denied the motion, at the same time directing the jury to find a verdict for plaintiff, the question of law to be heard in the first instance at General Term. Verdict for plaintiff, with interest, $19,381 81.

Martin & Smith for plaintiff; Joseph W. Choate for defendant.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

CARELESS BLASTING.

Dennis Leahy vs. John Kingsley.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $800 for damages alleged to have been done to the house No. 33 East Fortieth-street, owned by plaintiff, by the careless blasting of the defendant. The defendant was the contractor for opening Fortieth-street, from Second to First-avenue. The plaintiff produced evidence showing that on the 4th of December, 1868, the defendant blasted rock, 1,000 feet distant, and that the upper portion of his house was gravely shaken, damaging the ceilings and other portions of it [illegible]. The defense was a general denial. A motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no negligence had been proven, was made and denied. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $350.

G. Storms Carpenter for plaintiff; Thomas Dunphy for defendant.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Lieut.-Commander Jas. M. Prichett is ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont. The orders of Lieut.-Commander U. C. Tilman to the Vermont have been revoked, and he is granted sick leave. Lieut. Horace Elmer is ordered to duty in the North Atlantic fleet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9.—Money market opened steady, American Securities quiet, and Stocks firm. Quiet during the day. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94
Consols for account	94¼@94⅜	94¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	88¾	88¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	88	87¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	90	89¾
United States 10-40s	86¾	85¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112¾	112¾
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic and Great West. B'd Sha.	29	28

PARIS, May 9.—The Bourse opened and closed firm; Rentes opened at 74f. 50c., and closed at 76f.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Upland, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. At 1 P. M. the market was rather more active, and the sales of the day were estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 7th inst. since the last report, have been 23,000 bales. The Cotton market closed steady; Middling Upland, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. ₽ cental for California White. Naval Stores—The market is dull. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard flat.

LONDON, May 9.—TALLOW, 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt. SUGAR quiet. Refined PETROLEUM dull. LINSEED-OIL firm. Common ROSIN dull. SPERM-OIL quiet and steady. Calcutta LINSEED firmer, at 61s.@61s. 6d. TURPENTINE quiet, at 29s. 3d. ₽ cwt. HOPS heavy, at £5 5s.@£5 6s. ₽ bale, for American.

ANTWERP, May 9.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 53¼f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—COTTON opened firm and quiet both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 128¼ f. ₽ cwt; Low Middlings, afloat, 132¼ f.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Petroleum closed firm.

HAVRE, May 9.—Evening.—Cotton closed firm, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 131 f. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, May 9.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday: SUGAR—There was but little speculative inquiry, and the business was small, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad; quotations are nominal; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 40,000 boxes, of which 12,000 were to the United States, and 4,000 hhds.; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 372,000 boxes and 30,000 hhds. FREIGHTS steady. EXCHANGE—On London, 14¼ ₽ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 1½ ₽ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 5½ ₽ cent. discount; do. short sight, 7½ ₽ cent. discount; do. 60 days' sight, in gold, 3½ ₽ cent. premium; do. short sight, 4 ₽ cent. premium. BACON steady at 16½c. COAL-OIL dull at 4 reals in tins, and 4¼ reals in barrels. FLOUR quiet at $10@$10 50. HAMS steady at 21c.@24c. for American salted, and 25½c.@26c. for American sugar-cured. LARD firm at 20¼c. in kegs, and 22¼c. in tins. POTATOES quiet at $3 75. TALLOW steady at 13¼c. SHOOKS—Box firm at 9 reals, to arrive; Hogshead steady at $2 75; Empty Hogsheads steady at $3 75.

HAVANA, May 9.—The market for SUGARS is dull, but unchanged. EXCHANGE is firmer, but without material change.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 9.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm and less active; sales at $4 50@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady at 96½c. for No. 2. In the afternoon the market was firmer at 96¼c.@96⅜c. cash, and seller May; 97¾c. seller June. CORN active; sales No. 2 at 80c. [illegible], Rejected, 75c.; no grade. The market in the afternoon was firm at 82½c. for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 49c.@50c. for No. 2. RYE firmer and higher; sales at 81c.@82c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 63c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at $1 03 for wood-bound, $1 04 iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK nominal at $28 25@$28 75. LARD quiet; held at 16½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¾c.; Rough Sides, 14½c.; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]. CATTLE quiet at $6@$8 25 for medium to Extra Shipping Beeves. Live HOGS steady at $8 60@$9 40 for Common to Good. FREIGHTS more active and easier at 4½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 2,100 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—COTTON unchanged. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR less active, but holders firm; North-western Extra Family, $5 87½@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 25; Ohio, $5 75@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT—Receipts light; prices unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 12; Western Yellow, $1 10; Mixed, $1 05. OATS dull; Western, 60c.@62c.; State, 60c.@63c. PETROLEUM—Small business; Crude, 20¼c.; Refined, 30c. COFFEE—None in first hands; small sales of Rio at 15c.@18¼c., gold; Laguayra, 19c. gold. SUGAR steady; Cuba, 10¼c.@10⅝c. for fair and good Refining. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firmer at $1 05 for wood and $1 06@$1 07 for iron-bound. Beef CATTLE in fair demand this week at an advance; sales, 1,800 head extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9⅞c.@10c.; few Choice at 10⅛c.; Fair to Good, 8½c.@9c.; Common, 7½c.@8c. ₽ lb. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 12,000 at 6c.@9¼c. ₽ lb. HOGS higher; sales, 2,800 at $12@$12 75 ₽ cwt.

BUFFALO, May 9.—IN STORE—Wheat, 861,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels; Oats, 138,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Peas, 10,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—11¼c. on Wheat to New-York; 9c. on Corn to West Troy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,300 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 7,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 04½; 7,800 bushels Port Washington Club at $1 05; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 02; buyers at $1 01½, closing strong with an upward tendency. CORN dull. Mixed Western nominal at $1. OATS held at 56c.@60c. as to quality; sales 9,000 bushels Canada at 58½c. RYE nominal at 90c. BARLEY dull; sales 2,500 bushels four-rowed Canada at 78c. SEEDS firmer; Timothy about $7 50; Clover, $9 50. PORK, $29 for heavy Mess. LARD, 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES lower; sales 20 bbls. at $1 03@$1 04.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON firmer at 21¼c. for Middling. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4 10@$4 25; Extra, $4 40@$4 85; Family, $5@$5 75. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10; No. 1 do. $1 25; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 40; Fancy White, $1 50. CORN dull; Choice Mixed and Yellow, $1 13@$1 16; White, $1 17@$1 20. OATS firm at 60c.@64c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at 85c.@90c. WHISKY higher at $1 04. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $29 25@$30. Dry-salted MEATS firm but nothing was done. BACON—Order sales at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 16¼c. for tierces, and 18c. for keg. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 75 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—FLOUR firm, with a moderate demand; Extra, $4 70@$4 85; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 16. CORN advancing and held at 97c. and scarce at that; Mixed sold at 95c.@96c. RYE firm and scarce at 94c.@96c. BARLEY neglected and nominal. COTTON firm and in demand; Middling, 22c. WHISKY is out of the market; held at $1 05@$1 06. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK $29 25@$29 50. Bulk MEATS, 11¼c.@11½c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16¼c. for Rib Sides, and 16¼c. for Clear do; there were no sales. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16⅞c.@16⅝c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c. for Clear. There was a good demand for Sugar-cured HAMS at 18c.@19½c., cash, and 19c. seller 1st of June. LARD nominally unchanged. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 ₽ cent. discount buying.

ALBANY, May 9.—WHEAT unchanged, market quiet; RYE very firm, at $1 07 for State; CORN, $1 19@$1 20 for Round Yellow; OATS quiet at 66c.@67½c. for State, 65c.@66c. for Western; small sales Choice White at 69c. BARLEY—None offering; Canada West held at $1 for No. 2, to arrive by canal. In the CATTLE Market today the highest price realized was 9⅞c. for Extra, good Beef CATTLE brought 8c.@9¼c. Milch COWS, $60@$100. Veal CALVES, 8c.@9½c., live weight. SHEEP have ruled ¼c. lower than last week, with an increased supply and moderate demand, prices ranging from 7¼c.@7¾c. Nothing done in Hogs.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—COTTON in good demand with an upward tendency; Middling, 22⅛c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 36 bales; stock 2,800 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN firm; White active at $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 14@$1 15. WHEAT a better feeling; Maryland, $1 40@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 40. OATS firm at 63c.@65c. Mess PORK firm at $29 75@$30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.; HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@17½c. WHISKY steady; straight, $1 05@$1 07 for wood, and patent iron-bound, $1 04.

OSWEGO, May 9.—FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 @$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; small sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17½@$1 18. CORN scarce and firm; sales 1,200 bushels at $1 08. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $25 ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c. Grain and Millfeed, to Boston, $5 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Boston, $4 70, ₽ ton. Lake IMPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,540,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—COTTON very firm; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5. CORN—Choice, $1 20@$1 25. OATS, 70c. WHEAT and RYE unchanged. PORK, $29 50. BACON, 13¾c.@17c.@17¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c.@16c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 03@$1 04. TOBACCO—Sales 135 hhds. at $5 @$12 50 for Frosted to Medium Leaf.

TOLEDO, May 9.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 18¾; No. 2 Red, $1 15½; Amber, $1 17. CORN advancing; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 95c. TALLOW, 9c.; Old No. 1, 97½c. Oats advancing, No. 1, 59c. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—COTTON active; sales at 22¼c.; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, 770 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. CORN excited; Choice, $1 10@$1 15. OATS firm, at 65c.@67c. LARD quiet; Keg, 18½. PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 18¾c.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—WHEAT quiet and held at $1 19 for No. 1 Red; $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2 Red. CORN nominal; no sales reported. OATS steady at 55c. for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—COTTON in active demand at full prices; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; sales, 5,500 bales; net receipts, 2,180 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; total, 2,200 bales; exports to Havre, 2,066 bales; coastwise, 528 bales; stock, 140,058 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull. ROSIN quiet; Strained, $1 80. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $1 90. COTTON steady; Low Middling, 20c.@21c.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 9.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19¼c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 300 bales; exports, to Bremen, 1,362 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 28,533 bales.

BOSTON, May 9.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 222 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; total, 1,022 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 9.—The stock of COTTON is light, which causes much firmness in price; Middling, 22c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,274 bales; exports to New-Orleans, 168 bales; stock, 46,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling at 21¾c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,600 bales; stock, 20,776 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—COTTON ¼c.@½c. higher; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 470 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,050 bales; stock, 11,346 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., May 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 21c.; sales 35 bales; receipts, 841 bales; exports, coastwise, 502 bales; stock, 4,033 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 9.—COTTON firmer; sales, 225 bales; receipts, 180 bales; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.

[Advertisement.]

To obey the dictates of fashion to a prudent, reasonable extent is manifestly a duty we owe to society. Gentlemen are not exempt from this duty, and should procure their Hats from KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway. He is the highest authority on the subject, and his crown-coverings are the models of artistic excellence. Be sure to secure KNOX as your hatter.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	57
Portland	N. E.	Raining	50
Boston	N. E.	Raining	57
New-York	N. N. W.	Cloudy	60
Philadelphia	N.	Cloudy	60
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	62
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	60
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	60
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear	64
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	69
Savannah	S.	Clear	73
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	67
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	56
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	54
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	60
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	50
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	64
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	75
Key West	N. E.	Clear	79
Havana	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Deckton	May 10	New-York	London.
Holland	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	May 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	May 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Brussels	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 12	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	May 12	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 9.—In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—J. P. Purnell and lady, B. Carnegie, lady and daughter, W. Mitchell, lady, 2 children and servant, W. L. Mitchell, Miss Byers, Miss Ellis Brooks, Miss Ellie Brooks, Miss Jeannie Uhlmann, Miss P. Burnett, Miss Annie Allison, Miss Emma Allison, Miss Hodges, Miss T. E. Foster, Miss Reid, Miss Poole, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. E. M. Harker, Mrs. J. G. Webb and child, Miss Holmes and child, Mrs. Ferguson, child and infant, Mrs. J. Allen, Rev. W. G. Webb, Rev. M. Owen, Rev. M. Carroll, Rev. Jas. Jarvis, W. H. Smith, W. W. Vance, J. W. Vance, Chas. Bishop, Mr. Douglas, Godfrey Weil, M. Ludwig, Mr. Rahn, C. H. Oldham, A. Harwood, C. A. Morgan, N. J. Broundes, lady and infant, Geo. Tindell, J. R. Wilson, A. B. Richardson, Mr. Foster and lady, Mr. Rosenthal, W. Carter, R. F. Page, Mr. Hudson.

In steam-ship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Ex-Gov. H. J. Gardner, Mrs. E. W. Hinde and child, Miss Carrie Brown, Miss Ellen Brown, Charles H. Brown, Dr. J. C. Brown, C. Perrine and wife, H. Vitter, G. C. Burrill, Jas P. Wade, B. A. Clarke, N. F. Baldwin, A. E. Fralon, Al W. Regina, wife and child, M. C. Williams. From Havana—Mr. Juan Maggey, Juan Welgo, John Harris, Jacque Hughes, Jas. Birch, W. R. Grinnell and wife, Walter Munson, wife and 3 children, M. H. Muller, Chas. R. MacDowell, Chas. R. MacDonald, Jr., Pablo Mones, Juan F. Compian, Jas. Orr, Miss Catherine Bailey, Laughlin McKay, James Welshman, Sebastine Rao, W. Halla.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets....... 7 08 | Moon sets.. 2 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 35 | Gov. Island. 2 45 | Hell Gate.. 3 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Saxonia, (N. G.,) Heinck, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia; Beverly, Price, Philadelphia; Bingo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships C. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Abigail, (Br.,) Raymond, Rouen, Boyd & Hincken; Whistler, Leval, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Ilva, (Br.,) Scholl, Capetown, Brugere & Thebaud; Commerce, Wells, Cadiz, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs Geo. Burnham, Stanton, Havana, J. F. Phillips & Sons; Caroline, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Bruns; Alpha, (Br.,) Weatherbee, Ponce, J. C. McArthur.

Schrs. Morning Star, (Br.,) Smith, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Madeira, (Br.,) Sullivan, Canning, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mountain Laurel, Atherton, Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool April 26, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds throughout the passage. April 29, lat. 50 38, lon. 18 21, saw steam-ship Allemania, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; same time, ship Cultivator, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 49 11, lon. 23 36, ship Geo. Hurlbut, from Mobile for Havre.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 1, lat. 49 40, lon. 23 55, passed ship Rutland, from San Francisco for Liverpool; 5th, lat. 46 27, lon. 38 13, steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Havana May 3, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had fine weather and S. winds the entire passage; 5th inst., lat. 27 35, lon. 79 25, saw brig Matanzas, from Trinidad for New-York; 8th, 40 miles N. of Hatteras, bark Woodside, (of Portland,) bound S.

Steam-ship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans April 30, via Havana 4th inst., at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained 18 hours in consequence of a dense fog off Sandy Hook. Capt. Van Sice, of steam-ship Columbia, in Havana, reports having, on May 2, at 5:30 P. M., spoke the following vessels anchored on bank of Great Isaacs: Ships Tuscalana, Francis P. Sage, and bark Carrie Wyman.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., 7th inst., with mdse. and 110 passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. May 8, at 1:30 P. M., 8 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr. Annie E. Chase, bound N.; 9th, 2:30 A. M., off Little Egg Harbor, exchanged signals with schr. E. N. Hawkins, from Charleston for New-York; same time, off Absecom, exchanged signals with [illegible] bark Caroline, showing white flag with letter S in the center.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. 8th inst., at 9 P. M., off Barnegat, passed schr. Anna D. Price, bound N.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Brig Sola, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Williams, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; 5th, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. J. S. Gilmore, bound S. Had fine weather until 5th inst., since then very rough and much fog; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Brilliant, Lindsey, Goose River, N. B., 10 ds., with 275 pieces piling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. E. Snow, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. White Rock, Howe, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Schr. Sallie Reed, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Breeze, Potter, Elizabethport, for Leonardville.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 40, Little, Elizabethport, for Branford.

Schr. Mary Ann, Langhman, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. [illegible], Davis, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, Gilmore, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. C. M. Norvine, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harbinger, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Teros, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida L. Burgess, Boston.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. H. W. Brown, Baker, Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. Augusta, Ponder, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sallie T. Charles, Simmons, Elizabethport.

Schr. Roscoe, Kelly, Cape Ann.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Cape Ann.

Schr. Virginia, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clifton, Winslow, Elizabethport, for Nahant.

Schr. Henry Miller, Leighton, Fall River.

Schr. Lucy Church, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sollie Smith, Dighton.

Schr. [illegible], Providence.

Schr. Convoy, Adams, Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Norwalk.

Schr. [illegible], Taunton.

Schr. [illegible], New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Randall, Snow, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, light, E., clear.

Sailed.

Barks Carl, for Lubeck; Lizzie H., for Bristol, Eng.; Eliza White, for Havana; brigs Julia Kelley, for Barbados; Carrie E. Pickering and Angelita, for Nuevitas; Juno, for Port Spain, Trinidad; Antelope, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 9.—Arr. steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 9.—Arr. bark Germania, from Rio for orders; Revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise; bark Fershingen, from Richmond for Pernambuco.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Harriet, from Mayaguez.

Sld. brig Rose, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. yesterday, steam-ship Cortes, for Havana and New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Arr. ship River Thames, from Glasgow.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ships Gen. Barnes, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Wm. Gordon, (Br.,) Fisher, from Matanzas which arrived 8th, is consigned to R. L. Merchant & Co., not as before reported.

The cargo of bark Victor, (Norw.,) from Marseilles, which arrived 8th, is consigned to M. Camos.

The ship Burmah, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Churchill, from Liverpool, which arrived 5th, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co., not as before reported.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The Cunard steam-ship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded on her way to Liverpool.

THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$8,064,612
Dividends of return Premiums declared	11,189,336
Assets subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,348,846
Number of members, 45,000; amount insured	130,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two ordered paid in 1871.

The above statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending honestly, as heretofore, to act as faithful trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of the Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

Reports, tables and other information on the subject, furnished gratis at the office of the Company, or any of its agencies.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS, HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY, CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW, A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR, I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent, Eastern District of New-York, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupons attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 25 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $6,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. [illegible]. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, yielding thus the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 8 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and maps can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AND ALSO THOSE PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY ON THEIR SUMMER TOUR, TO THE VAULTS OF THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND FRONT STS., BROOKLYN.

THE BUILDING IS CONVENIENTLY SITUATED, ONE BLOCK FROM THE FERRY, IS STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF, AND IS GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY BY FAITHFUL WATCHMEN.

THE VAULTS ARE CONSTRUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER, AND ARE ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF.

ALL PERSONS HAVING SECURITIES OR VALUABLES OF ANY KIND, THAT SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN A PLACE OF SAFETY, ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT THE BUILDING AND VAULTS.

JOHN A. LOTT, President.

THOMAS MESSENGER, Vice-President.

JOHN DUNBAR, Jr., Secretary.

RICH FANS,

FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CASE OF

RICH PARIS FANS,

among which are many novelties, including some with RICH LACE, at very moderate prices. All in search of appropriate WEDDING GIFTS are requested to call and examine them.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 785 BROADWAY,

Corner of 10th-st., First-floor, Up-stairs, OPPOSITE STEWART'S. Formerly Brady's Photograph Gallery.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW, GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY, NEW-YORK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES. "His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Butter."—*Tribune*, Jan. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ROMAN SASHES,

PLAIN AND CRIMPED FRINGES AND MOSS TRIMMINGS, IN ALL THE NEWEST COLORS.

LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES, IN RICH PATTERNS,

at

MILLER & GRANT'S,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT. ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.